The New-York Times.

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THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Great Excitement in Financial Circles in London and Paris.

The Situation Still Unchanged on the Spanish Question.

France Persists in Her Demands, and Prussia Delays a Reply.

"England Will Exhaust Every Means to Prevent War."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Answer of Prussia not yet Received—The French Press—Details of Movements to be Suppressed—The Emperor to Take Command in Case of War.

PARIS, July 11.—Up to a late hour last night Prussia's definitive answer had not been received, but was momentarily expected. The city is greatly excited. The Bourse opened active and excited. Rentes, 68 francs, 70 centimes. The *Moniteur de Soir* announces that it will no longer give publicity to the movement of troops, and exhorts the other journals to adopt a similar rule. The *Constitutionnel* says: It is rumored today that the King of Prussia has approved the candidature of Prince HOHENZOLLERN. The *Figaro* pretends that the King is willing enough to aid the affairs of Spain, but less so regarding the guarantees requested of him. The *Journal* says, in case of war, the Emperor will command in person, with the Prince Imperial attached to his Staff. The project of a law is to be submitted to the Corps Legislatif, prescribing the limits to which the Press shall confine itself in publishing details of military preparations and movements. The *Gaulois* says the horses of the Emperor have been sent to the frontier.

Duke Grammont in the Corps Legislatif—Result of the Negotiations Not Yet Made Public—France Still on the Offensive—Prince Leopold at Ems—The Danes Against Prussia.

PARIS, July 11—Later.—In the Corps Legislatif, today, the Duke DE GRAMMONT declared that the Government understood the impatience of the Chambers and the nation, but could not yet make known the result of negotiations. It awaited an answer, upon which its movements would depend. All the foreign Governments to which it had addressed itself appreciated the legitimate complaint of France. He hoped that all would soon be known to the Chambers, but today he must appeal to the patriotism and sense of policy of each member. M. ARAGO replied that, as he desired as much as any one to hear pacific declarations, he must ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether among the questions awaiting solution there were not some which had nothing to do with the case of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, and, if so, he must conclude that the Government only sought a pretext for war. The clamors of the majority prevented the Duke DE GRAMMONT from making a reply. It is asserted that France will not consent to a Congress of the Powers until Prussia has yielded on the question of Prince LEOPOLD's candidacy. It is reported that a telegraphic dispatch was sent yesterday from Ems to the Emperor by Count BENEDETTI. It was so altered by the Prussian telegraphers that little of it could be deciphered. The only part which could be understood was to the effect that Prince LEOPOLD had received the consent of the King of Prussia to his acceptance of Gen. PRIM's offer. Prince LEOPOLD is at Ems, and assists in the councils held there by the King and his Ministers. M. PAUL DARCE left for Ems last night with the last instructions for Minister BENEDETTI. Count BENEDETTI complains of the articles in the *Constitutionnel*. It is claimed that the Danes are enthusiastically in favor of war against Prussia.

The French Bourse Depressed by the Silence of Prussia—Cabinet Meeting at St. Cloud.

PARIS, July 11—Evening.—It is not known that any answer has yet been received from Prussia. The delay depresses the Bourse, and rentes have declined 68f. 45c. Members of the Cabinet were at St. Cloud all day in close consultation with the Emperor.

Effect upon the Market in London and Liverpool—Wide Fluctuations in the Price of Securities—Opinion of the Times on the Questions Involved.

LONDON, July 11.—The markets of London and Liverpool are affected decidedly today, for the first time since the opening of the Hohenzollern question. A complete panic exists, both here and at Liverpool, as is shown in the following comparison of the prices of securities just made (1 P. M.) with the closing figures of Saturday evening:

	Saturday evening.	Monday morning.
American bonds, 5-20s, 1862	89⅞	86⅞
American bonds, 5-20s, 1865, old	89⅞	86⅛
American bonds, 5-20s, 1867	89⅛	86⅛
American bonds, 10-40s	87⅞	84⅞
Consols	92⅞@⅝	91⅝
Illinois Centrals	113	111

It is proper to state, however, that a large share of the present uneasiness is to be ascribed to the approaching settlement and the expectation of the bankers contracting their accommodations. Breadstuffs are firmer, and there is an advance in the price of American wheat. Dispatches from the various European capitals this morning announce that the excitement is generally increasing, particularly in moneyed circles, and all sorts of securities have declined heavily. The London *Telegraph*, in its article this morning on the general uneasiness, says:

"The war panic might die out, only men known to be in the Emperor's confidence are selling heavily."

The *Times* has a strong article on the Spanish question this morning, wherein it says:

"It is still possible to look calmly at the future. The Ministers must seek to impress France with the extravagance of its pretensions and susceptibilities in the absence of real danger. Eventual war is only too probable, yet such jealousies have passed without collision, as in 1840 and 1858. The 'balance of power' is undeserving a thought; the real issue is the possession of the left bank of the Rhine, and the contest would last until one or other became exhausted. Civilization has everything to lose in such a struggle. France is clearly in the wrong. Prussia denies the responsibility France ascribes to her. France refuses to accept the disclaimer. How can France object to any arrangement Spain considers within her own competence? Neutral Powers must act instantly, unitedly and firmly to prevent, if possible, a collision."

The same paper in its money article deplores the damage inflicted on French credit by the long-continued excitement. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the case is complicated by the awkward consequences of OLLIVIER's declaration to the Corps Legislatif, of what France would and would not endure, in regard to the nomination of Prince LEOPOLD. It is difficult now for Prussia to withdraw, or modify her policy.

LONDON, July 11—5 P. M.—The feeling is much quieter both here and at Paris, and the impression is fast gaining ground that the question between Prussia and France will be settled without resorting to extreme measures. Securities of all kinds have advanced several per cent. since morning, and the tendency is still upward. American '62s, which were 86½ at 1 o'clock, have just closed at 88½, and the other funds have advanced proportionately. A much better feeling prevails at the Paris Bourse. At 2 o'clock rentes were 69 francs 40 centimes—a very decided advance.

The Subject in the British Parliament—England for Peace—Her Power to be Used to this End.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to a question of Lord MALMESBURY's, said, France having announced her determination to resist the election of Prince LEOPOLD, Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with other Powers, was using every means to preserve peace and restore an amicable understanding. Similar statements were made on the part of Government in the House of Commons to-night. Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question, said England had not expressed herself favorably on the selection of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN for the Spanish throne. Mr. GLADSTONE added that his nomination had taken the Government by surprise. France had threatened to proceed to extremities; and should she persist in executing her threats, Her Majesty's Government would exhaust every means to prevent war upon a case so little warranting it.

The Baltic Fleet—Reported Activity on the Part of Prussia Contradicted.

LONDON, July 11.—The *Times* has just received a telegram dated at Berlin today, announcing that the reports previously forwarded from there, touching naval preparations at the Baltic ports, are unfounded. There is no undue activity on the part of the Prussian navy and no popular excitement in Berlin. A pacific solution of the question at issue between France and Prussia seems to be confidently expected everywhere.

PLYMOUTH, July 11.—Several Prussian ironclads which were riding at anchor in this harbor received orders yesterday to proceed to the Baltic. Today those orders were revoked, and the vessels will visit Cherbourg, France, immediately.

The Demands Contained in the French Note to Prussia—English Envoys Sent to Ems—The French Army Under Marching Orders.

LONDON, July 11.—The French note to Prussia makes two demands, one for the disavowal of Prince LEOPOLD's candidacy by Prussia, and the other for the withdrawal of the Prince's name in connection with the Spanish crown. Prussia's answer to France is expected to-morrow. Special English envoys have gone to Ems, Paris and Madrid. The Queen of Prussia has arrived at Ems, to use her influence in the preservation of peace. The army at Paris has received orders to march to the Moselle, and six transports at Toulon have steam up, ready to sail for Algiers to bring back troops. The Imperial Guards are to constitute the First Corps d'Army, which will be commanded by Marshal BAZAINE, with Gen. COURTAL DE CISSEY, Chief of Staff, and headquarters at Metz. Marshal MACMAHON has been ordered from Algeria to take command of the army which is to operate on the Rhine. Gen. LEBRUN will be his chief-of-staff, and Gen. FROSSARD and BOURBAKE will march with him. The Count DE PALIKAO, with CHANGARNER and other generals will act on the Spanish frontier. Orders have also been sent to Cherbourg to prepare a fleet to transport thirty thousand troops, whose destination is Hamburg, and the North Sea.

Duke Grammont Warned to "Take Care"—Convocation of the North German Parliament.

BERLIN, July 11.—The *North German Gazette* says the words used by the Duke DE GRAMMONT, in the Corps Legislatif, last week, were a provocation rather than the prudent language of a statesman. If this was the object of the Minister, he had better take care. One of the semi-official journals this morning has an article stating that France persists in her insult to Prussia in holding Prussia answerable in the Hohenzollern matter. The policy of Spain was adopted without any foreign prompting. The North German Parliament has been summoned to give France her answer.

Regent Serrano Disclaims all Action in the Matter—The Press of Spain—Feeling in Portugal.

MADRID, July 11.—It is stated that at an interview on Saturday the Regent SERRANO told Baron MERCIER, the French Minister, that as a rule he never interfered with nominations for the throne, as he desired that it should not be said of him that he wished to retain the Regency; and he added, that in the affair of Prince LEOPOLD he had acted as in all previous cases. The Regency has renewed its declaration that the choice of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN was dictated by no hostility to France. The Republican newspapers of Spain blame the Government for the present crisis and think the immediate proclamation of a Republic the best reply to France. The *Imperial* insists that the French aim is to force Prince ALFONSO upon the Spanish throne.

LISBON, July 11.—The candidature of Prince HOHENZOLLERN, and the trouble that has grown out of it, causes the greatest excitement here. There have been several meetings of the Ministers occasioned by the exciting telegrams from London and Paris.

EUROPE.

The Labor Strike at Mulhouse—16,000 Men Idle—American Naval Officers at Brussels—The Pope's Influence in the Council at Rome.

PARIS, July 11.—The strike at Mulhouse continues, and nearly 16,000 workmen remain idle. The manufactory of the Messrs. JOURDAIN there has been destroyed by fire. It is not known whether the fire was accidental or the work of an incendiary. Some 2,000 troops have been posted in and around the town, but as yet there have been no serious outbreaks.

BRUSSELS, July 11.—The Admiral and officers of the American squadron have arrived here, and have been warmly received. The Admiral awaits the arrival of a party of American military engineers with a view of inspecting the fortifications of this and other cities.

LONDON, July 11.—The *Giornale di Roma* denies that any coercive pressure has been brought to bear by the Pope on the members of the Council, and declares that the Holy Father has shown only patience and forbearance.

Another Railway Collision in England—Destructive Storm—The Dead Fenian Convict—Arrival of the Savannah at the Scilly Islands.

LONDON, July 11.—In a railroad collision near Carlisle, yesterday, two persons were killed and several injured....A heavy storm prevailed in Lancashire, yesterday, which caused freshets on all the streams. The mills suffered severely, and a large quantity of other property was destroyed. It is reported that some lives were lost, whole houses, with their inmates, having been carried away by the flood. Several coal-pits were filled with water....The Government has delivered the remains of the late Fenian convict THOMPSON, into the hands of his friends, who have given a pledge that no unusual display shall be made at the funeral....The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, the practice ship of the Annapolis Naval Academy, arrived off the Scilly Islands at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LOWE have accepted the invitation of the Lady Mayoress to a banquet at the Mansion House on the 30th instant.

M. de Lesseps Tendered the Freedom of London—The Irish Riots—Conspiracy in Spain.

LONDON, July 11.—The Corporation of London has tendered to M. DE LESSEPS the freedom of the City....No confirmation of the reported massacre of Christians in China has yet reached here, either by way of Russia or India, and no official reports whatever have been received by either the French or English Governments.

DUBLIN, July 11.—Riots are threatened in the north of Ireland, and the Police and troops are concentrating in that quarter.

MADRID, July 11.—A conspiracy has been discovered here, the object of which was to declare a republic. The leaders have been arrested.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Cable Fleet at Cienfuegos—The Work to Commence at Once—Important News of the Revolution.

HAVANA, July 11.—A telegraphic dispatch from Cienfuegos, announces the arrival at that port, yesterday, of the Panama and West India Cable Company's steamers *Dacia* and *Suffolk*, and the British man-of-war *Vestal*. The work of laying the cable will be immediately commenced by the *Dacia* and *Suffolk*....During an engagement lately, near Moron, between the Spaniards and insurgents, Lieut. PATINO, of the Spanish army, and eighteen soldiers were killed. Seventeen insurgents were also killed. Col. NOVAL attacked this same body of insurgents on the 7th inst., killing thirty-one of their number....Great excitement exists throughout the island over European complications.

THE INDIANS.

The Reported Raid on South Pass City Confirmed—Further Particulars—The Feeling West—Serious Acident to an Army Officer.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Commissioner PARKER is in receipt of a report from Gov. J. A. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, dated Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, July 6, inst., stating that the Indians made a raid on South Pass City, in the Sweet Water mining district, on the 25th ult., where they killed three citizens and stole a large number of horses, mules and cattle. The names of the murdered men are Dr. R. S. BARR, Justice of the Peace, HARVEY MORGAN and JEROME MASON. The bodies of the men were found the day after the raid. Dr. BARR's body was found with his head under the wheel of a wagon, the torn condition of the sod around him giving evidence that he had been scalped and placed in that condition while yet alive, and that he died in extreme agony. HARVEY MORGAN was scalped, had an iron bolt driven through his head, and the tendons of his body extracted for bow-strings. The Indians escaped with the captured stock....On the 16th ult. the Indians made a descent on a ranche owned by OLIVER LAMERAUX, on the road between Point of Rocks Station and Sweet Water, murdered Mr. LAMERAUX and drove off his stock. The repeated raids made by the Indians upon these settlements are having a serious and depressing effect upon their prosperity. Already during he season, eleven citizens have been killed and $2,000 or $3,000 worth of stock captured. Life and property are so insecure outside of the immediate vicinity of the towns that no attempt is made to prospect for new mines, and the Indians appear to be determined to cause the abandonment of the whole settlement. The Indians engaged in these depredations are variously reported as Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes....Lieut. F. D. GARRETY, in charge of the special agency for the Sac and Fox Indians, at Toledo, Iowa, reports to Commissioner PARKER, under date of the 7th of July, that while returning to his agency from a pursuit of parties selling whisky to Indians, in Lama City, Wis., his horses became frightened and ran away, upsetting the buggy and injuring the Lieutenant severely, causing a dislocation of his right arm near the shoulder joint, which, at the date of the report was very painful.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Win their First Game—Victory of Harvards at Syracuse—The White Stockings Again Defeated.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—There was a large attendance this afternoon to witness the game of base-ball between the Mutual Club, of New-York, and the Maryland Club, of Baltimore. The game was won by the Mutuals by a score of 21 to 10, as follows:

Mutuals	1	0	3	0	1	3	2	6	5—21
Marylands	0	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	1—10

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 11.—The match game of base-ball today between the Harvards and the Eckfords of this city, resulted in favor of the Harvards by a score of 30 to 7.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The game of base-ball between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Athletics, of this city, attracted a crowd of about 5,000. Much time was wasted by a dispute about the selection of an umpire, and at one time the White Stockings were leaving the ground, but finally Mr. OSTERHELDT, of West Philadelphia, was agreed upon. It was settled that it should be a social game, in consequence of BURNS being put in as pitcher by the White Stockings. The Athletics were sent to the bat, their opponents having won the toss. The game was very tiresome, the pitching of BURNS being so wild that the Athletics had scarcely a chance at the bat. At the end of the fifth inning the White Stockings were 11 to the Athletics 5. In the sixth inning both were whitewashed. In the seventh, MYERLE was sent in as pitcher, with CRAVER as short stop, and the Athletics scored 7, making their score 12. The White Stockings then scored 0, making a tie. Both clubs were whitewashed on the eighth innings. On the ninth innings the Athletics scored 5 and the White Stockings nothing, making the game stand 17 to 12. The following is the score:

Athletics	1,	0,	2,	0,	2,	0,	7,	0,	5—17
White Stockings	0,	3,	5,	1,	2,	0,	1,	0,	0—12

The Ice Troubles at Hudson—No Compromise as yet Effected.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 11.—The war between the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies, relative to the ice transported from near the Shaker village, over the Albany and Boston Railroad, to this city, is increasing. While the Knickerbocker Company holds possession of the docks with their barges, the Washington Company has possession of the ice. On Saturday a writ of replevin was served upon the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, upon which the Company gave bail in the sum of $4,000 and will retake the thirty-six car-loads of ice which is waiting shipment. This morning the Captains of the Knickerbocker barges were ordered by the Superintendent of Wharves to vacate, but they refused, asserting that they were ready to pay the required fines and hold their positions.

The Riot in Philadelphia—Two Engine Companies Disbanded—Losses at the Late Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The newspapers are loud in their demands for a paid Fire Department, in consequence of the arsons and riots of yesterday, by the Volunteer Department. The Good Will and the Philadelphia Engine Companies have been put out of service. The property destroyed by the Broad-street fire was valued at $100 000; the insurance is $40,000.

The Death of Charles Dickens—Meeting of Baptist Clergymen in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—About fifty Baptist clergymen, in obedience to a call, met here to consider the subject of certain pulpit eulogies on the late CHARLES DICKENS. Considerable discussion took place, from which it appears that the majority present deemed a special expression of opinion on the subject uncalled for, and the meeting dissolved after adopting the following:

Resolved, That the position of the Baptist pulpit of Boston and vicinity does not call for any reaffirmation of our principles.

Rev. J. D. FULTON, who thought the Baptists were changing their views and falling into line with the hetrodoxy of other orthodox pulpits, was the only one voting in the negative.

CASUALTIES.

Sad and Singular Drowning Accident in Philadelphia—A Sail-Boat Capsized Near New-London, Conn.—Two Men Drowned—Other Casualties.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Miss KILDUFF, a young lady of great promise, was this afternoon drowned in the natatorium on Broad-street, below Walnut. The deceased was a daughter of Dr. KILDUFF, corner of Sixth and Bainbridge streets. She was bathing, and accidentally got beyond her depth. Her struggles were noticed, and she was rescued, but all attempts to revive her failed.

NORWICH, Conn., July 11.—A sail-boat capsized, Sunday night, at 9 o'clock, near the New-London light-house, and two of the occupants, MICHAEL GALLAGHER and MICHAEL MCCARTY, were drowned. The remaining two were saved by the exertions of the light-house keeper and two others. The men had become intoxicated in New-London, and by carelessness upset the boat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—Three cars of a freight train on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, were wrecked near Albion Station this afternoon, in consequence of a large stone falling from a car to the track. J. ANNIS, a workman, of this city, was killed.

The Coolie Question—Chinese to be Employed on a Canada Railroad—Arrival of Laborers in St. Louis.

TORONTO, July 11.—It is understood one of the Contractors of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway left for San Francisco with the view of introducing coolie labor, the newly arrived emigrants having given so much trouble that to insure the completion of the contract a larger force will be required.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—Five hundred Chinese laborers arrived here today, and left for Memphis, whence they go to the interior of Tennessee to work on plantations. They were very quiet and orderly.

Riot in Louisa County, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—The *Dispatch* has information of a serious riot in Louisa County. Pistols and knives were freely used. Three men were seriously wounded and a number of others more or less injured....The Legislature adjourned to-night at midnight until Oct. 1.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11.—There was a three-mile six-oared race, this morning, on the Connecticut, opposite Hatfield, between the Freshmen and University crews of Amherst College, which was won by the former in 19 minutes and 52 seconds—one minute ahead of the University crew.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—In South Kingston, on Friday night, ELIZA A. SMITH, wife of SAMUEL SMITH, a farmer, took from their bed two children, aged respectively three years and eleven weeks, and drowned them in a rain-water cistern, and then drowned herself. The Coroner's Jury found that temporary insanity was the cause of Mrs. SMITH's conduct. The father was sleeping in another bed with son five years old, and was not awakened.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Four Japanese princes have arrived in this city from New-York, en route for Jopan....A large number of cattle have died in this city from a disease one of the symptoms of which is ulcers under the skin.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 11.—Justice JAS. T. WALKER has declared the State law punishing the intermarriage of negroes and whites to be contrary to the Civil Rights act of Congress.

PETER VANDERMADE, a Hollander, and LUCY ANN BALEN, a mulatto, who were mobbed on Saturday, were released from custody today and their marriage declared lawful.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—The Eleventh Regiment, of New-York, reached here this evening, and were received by the Twenty-fifth Regiment, of this city, and entertained at the Delavan House. The visitors go to Troy to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—In Pascoag, on Friday evening, PETER WELSH was severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of FRANK HIXON.

THE CORONERS' DISAGREEMENT.

The Disgraceful Scene at Florence Scannell's House—Surrender of Donohue.

There were further developments in the disgraceful political wrangle of the Democratic factions over the corpse of FLORENCE SCANNELL yesterday. When Coroner ROLLINS and Dr. JOHN BEACH reached the house of deceased, about 4 o'clock, for the purpose of beginning the inquest, matters were in a very different condtion than was expected. Capt. MCDONNELL had failed to comply with instructions, and so far from having taken possession of the house with a section of men, had only a solitary patrolman present, and Coroner FLYNN was found in full possession of the corpse, upon which his Deputy, Dr. SHINE, was already making the post-mortem. A large crowd of the Scannell faction was gathered in the street in front of the residence, which was itself filled with others of the retainers of the dead. Coroner ROLLINS with Dr. BEACH, easily gained access to the house, but when he attempted to enter the room in which the post-mortem was being held, he was rudely stopped. Finally, however, Coroner ROLLINS gave orders from within to admit him, which being done something very like an altercation occurred between the two Coroners. ROLLINS reminded FLYNN that he had first obtained jurisdiction of the case, and had visited SCANNELL on the day of the shooting to take his ante-mortem statement, but that the wounded man had then refused to make any statement whatever, and had expressly declined to make a complaint against DONOHUE. FLYNN retorted that he had been called on Saturday to take and did take the ante-mortem statement of deceased which gave him jurisdiction, and he should keep it. JOHN SCANNEL, the brother of deceased, joined in the affair with his usual violence, telling Coroner ROLLINS he ought to be ashamed of himself for forcing himself into a house where he was not wanted, and in various ways and words intimating a desire to pitch him into the street. All this time Dr. SHINE was working vigorously at the post-mortem, and Coroner ROLLINS was obliged to retire with Dr. BEACH, and thus acknowledged defeat.

Thus far the young Democrats are successful in the bitter struggle for the dead body of SCANNELL, which both sides were anxious to possess as a means of offensive war. But the rival faction is not despairing as can be shown by the fact that DONOHUE, acting under the advice of his counsel, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, last evening returned to the City from Indian Harbor and surrendered himself to Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct. Both the fact of the surrender and the character of the counsel engaged Tammany shows eagerness for the fray, and it is probable that the inquest will be protracted, and acrimonious Coroner FLYNN announces that in this case he will summon respectable citizens as jurymen, and such names as DELMONICO, STETSON and others, are mentioned. The inquest will be held at the Coroner's office, City Hall, but no day has yet been mentioned for the commencement. The jury will be impanneled today.

The medical aspect of this remarkable case is also unusually interesting. The post-mortem developed the fact that the bullet was found completely imbedded in the spinal chord, which circumstance, connected with the other medical facts of the case, will attract great attention in scientific circles.

Personal.

Gov. E. M. McCOOK, of Colorado, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Memphis; Hon. W. B. Greenland, of Tennessee; Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington; Hon. George R. Finch, of St. Paul, and Major Weeks, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Casement, of Ohio; Hon. S. C. Dodge, of Vermont; Hon. W. S. Kings, of Minneapolis; Capt. Abbott, of Yokohama, and T. C. Bates, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. D. Buir, Esq., of Washington, and Hon. P. C. Chandler, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington; Dr. W. E. Waters, of the United States Army; Hon. Lloyd Bowers, of Alabama, and John E. McDonough, Esq., of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which arrived here early yesterday morning, brings three days' later news than that brought by the *Hermann*. We return thanks to the Purser of the *City of Brussels* for the early delivery of valuable foreign files.

A Paris journal, announcing the death of Mr. EVANS, of the firm of BRADBURY & EVANS, assures us that in collaboration with DICKENS he wrote *Pickwick* and "other well-known works of fiction!"

A dwarf named WM. SALLETT, aged thirty-two, and only thirty-one inches in height, who has been publicly exhibited in England and France for some time, having fallen into ill health, and his family and himself being in a state of destitution, has been admitted into Bethnal-green Work-house. He is said to be in a dying state.

The Emperor, since his arrival at St. Cloud, has somewhat changed his habits. Instead of at 8, His Majesty dines at 6½, and afterward takes a walk in the private park. The hour of breakfast has also been made earlier.

The Paris *Soir* is publishing *Lothair* from day to day in its feuilleton. The translation is by M. CH. BERNARD DEROSNE. In France it seems to be firmly believed that living political personages are represented by the characters in Mr. DISRAELI's story. The Emperor and Signor MAZZINNI are, people are persuaded, to be recognized.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces the death in that city of M. BERNADAKI, the wealthy father-in-law of Baron DE TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, formerly French Ambassador in Russia. He leaves about thirty millions of francs, obtained by farming from the Government the brandy monopoly. In consequence of this origin, his daughter was always received with coldness by the Russian aristocracy.

The following notice has been addressed to Atlantic steam-ship companies, captains, and owners of vessels: "The American yacht *Dauntless*, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., and the English yacht *Cambria*, JAMES ASHBURY, start from the Old Head of Kinsale on Monday, the 4th of July, on a race to the light-ship off Sandy Hook, New-York. In passing vessels at night the *Dauntless* will burn blue signal lights at bow and stern, and will throw up three blue rockets in quick succession. The *Cambria* will burn red signal lights and will throw up three red rockets. Vessels that may fall in with the yachts will confer a favor on the owners by reporting the fact on their arrival in port."

The Princess METERNICH gave birth, on the 27th of June, at her villa at Bougival, to a daughter. As the fiefs in the METERNICH family are settled on heirs male, this little girl, who is the third daughter, did not meet with a hearty welcome. The Empress, who is very intimate with the Princess METERNICH, had made up her mind that the baby would prove a boy, and did up the Christening robes which she presented to the mother with *faveurs Prince Imperiale*.

The American demand for popular preachers, says the *Atheneum*, supplies a hint of what may happen when international copyright confers on English authorship a marketable value across the Atlantic. It is said that Rev. NEWMAN HALL has declined an offer of £1,600 a year from a Chicago congregation. A new era will dawn for authors when American compete with English publishers for their favors.

The theater of Brunn, in Austria, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The library and the wardrobe alone were saved. The flames broke out half an hour before the time for opening the doors.

The store-house of the Zarzueli Theater, at Madrid, has also been destroyed by fire, with a loss of 300,000 farnes, which will fall entirely on the proprietor, M. SALAS, as the dresses, scenery, &c., burnt have been removed from the house itself without due notice having been given to the insurance company.

According to advices received in Liverpool, the people of Maryland County have been for some time past in a state almost approaching revolution against the Government of Liberia, under President ROYE—in fact, the spirit manifested by the Marylanders in deposing the officers appointed by the Liberian Senate, taking possession of the Custom-house and large quantities of stores, and refusing to acknowledge the lawfully constituted authority of the Republic. Up to the 8th inst., it was reported that the disloyalists had defied the proclamations of the Government, and that a petition had been sent to the President, in which a series of charges are made against the Government. At last accounts they had appointed a Collector of Customs, were managing matters on their own responsibility, and had actually asked the Government to acquiesce in what they were doing.

There was recently deposited, in the Prince's Dock Deadhouse, the body of Capt. GILBERT, master of the brigantine *Albert*, of New-Jersey. The vessel left Cork a few days before, and on the 23d ult., while off the Irish coast, Capt. GILBERT committed suicide in his cabin by hanging himself. The mate, HUGH DUNCAN, was desirous of proceeding on the voyage to Halifax but the crew refused to proceed any further with a dead body on board, and persisted in turning the ship's head back. The vessel returned and anchored in the river, and the body was brought on shore. The deceased was about forty-six years of age, and previously to his death he wrote a long letter addressed to the mate, desiring all his effects to be preserved and given to his wife. No cause is assigned for the rash act, except that he became frightened at the rough weather and the vessel making a little water. An inquest will be held on the body.

M. DE PRESSENSE, the well-known French Protestant preacher and writer, lately addressed a letter to the Czar, begging his Imperial Majesty to protect the Protestants of the Baltic provinces in the enjoyment of their rights against the prosecutions of the Orthodox Church. According to the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, the Emperor invited M. DE PRESSENSE to a personal interview on the subject, and on Mid-Summer day that gentleman, accompanied by MONOD, of Geneva, and Prof. SAINT HILAIRE, were received by His Majesty at the Château of Berg, near Stuttgardt. The reception is said to have been very gracious, and the Emperor promised that those Protestants who have been compelled to abjure their faith in favor of the Greek Church should have full liberty to return to their own creed.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

Full Text of Her Manifesto on the Occasion of Her Abdication.

The following is the full text of the manifesto of Queen ISABELLA on her abdication:

SPANIARDS: My long reign has seen many sad and troubled periods—sad, above all, for me, because the glory of certain facts, and the progress realized while I ruled the destiny of our dear country, cannot make me forget that, loving peace and the increase of the public good, I ever saw my deepest and most cherished feelings, my noblest aspirations, and my most earnest wishes for the prosperity of Spain thwarted by acts independent of my will. As a child, thousands of heroes proclaimed my name, but the horrors of war surrounded my cradle. As a girl I had no thought but to second proposals which appeared good and calculated to secure your happiness, but the heated strife of parties allowed no time for the law and for the love of prudent reforms to take root. At an age when reason is fortified by experience, the ungovernable passions of men whom I would not oppose at the cost of your blood, more precious to me than my own, have driven me to a foreign country, far from the throne of my ancestors, to this friendly, hospitable and illustrious land, but which is not my own country, nor that of my children. Such, in brief, is the political history of thirty-five years, in which I have exercised the supreme representative power of the people committed to my charge by God's law, by personal right and by national right. Reflecting upon this period, I cannot accuse myself of contributing with deliberate intention either to the evils laid to my charge, or to misfortunes which I was powerless to avert. A Constitutional Queen, I have sincerely respected the laws. A Spanish woman before all, and a loving mother, Spain's sons are all equally dear to me. The misfortunes which I could not prevent were mitigated by me as far as possible. Nothing was more grateful to my heart than to pardon and reward, and I omitted nothing to prevent my subjects' tears from flowing for my cause. With desires and feelings that have nevertheless been vain to spare me, in my country or away from it, the bitter trials afflicting my life, resigned to suffer them, and accepting the designs of Divine Providence, I believe I can yet freely and spontaneously perform this last of my acts, all of which, without exception, have sought to promote your prosperity and to secure your tranquility. Twenty months have passed since I set foot upon foreign soil, apprehensive of ills which, in their blindness, tenacious supporters of illegitimate aspirations, who have been condemned by the laws of the Kingdom, by the vote of many assemblies, by the right of victory, and by the declarations of the governments of civilized Europe, do not hesitate to endeavor to reproduce. In these twenty months my afflicted soul has never ceased to hear the suffering cry which arises from my never-forgotten Spain. Full of faith in its future, solicitous for its greatness, integrity and independence, grateful for the support of those who were and are attached to me forgetting the affronts of those who do not know me or insult me, for myself I ask nothing, but I would obey the impulse of my heart and the loyal sentiment of the Spaniards by confiding to their honor and noble feeling the destiny of a traditional dynasty and the heir of a hundred kings." Here follows the act of abdication transferring the crown to the Prince, under the title of ALFONSO XII., ISABELLA preserving all civil rights, and the custody of ALFONSO while living abroad, and until proclaimed King by the Government and Cortes representing the legitimate vote of the nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Masqueraders' Case—Mr. Fiske's Efforts to Procure Bail.

From the London Daily News, June 29.

Mr. MADDICK, the solicitor to FISKE, who stands committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, for being concerned with BOULTON, PARK and others, in dressing in female attire, appeared at Guildhall, yesterday, before Sir THOMAS GABRIEL, to put in bail for the appearance of the prisoner FISKE, in pursuance of an order of Mr. Justice BYLES, directing that he might be admitted to bail in two sureties of £500 and himself in £1,000. The first surety justified; but the second, although competent so far as means were concerned, had never seen the prisoner. He stated that he knew Mr. FISKE, Sr., and the family very well; but he had never seen the prisoner. Sir THOMAS GABRIEL asked at whose solicitation he became bail for FISKE? The bail said that Mr. DARLING had directly asked him, and Mr. NUNNS, of the American Consulate, had asked him indirectly. Sir THOMAS GABRIEL said he had no objection to accept the bail if Mr. POLLARD (who appeared on behalf of the Treasury) would take the responsibility on himself. Mr. POLLARD said he had no desire to throw any difficulty in the way of accepting bail, but he really should not like to take upon himself the responsibility of accepting the bail of a man who had never seen the prisoner. Sir THOMAS GABRIEL said that was just the difficulty he felt, for how was it possible he could surrender the prisoner if he did not know him, supposing he did not surrender voluntary. Mr. POLLARD said that was the point to be got over. As far as he was concerned, he would not object, but he could not take upon himself the responsibility of accepting the bail. Sir THOMAS GABRIEL said neither could he. Mr. MADDICK said he saw the difficulty they were in, but if the point was not conceded, FISKE would have to lie in prison until the trial. He was here among strangers, where he knew nobody in a position sufficiently responsible to be security for £500, and where he did know them they were out of the jurisdiction of the Court. Besides, his worship must be aware how very reluctant many persons were to have their names mixed up with a case like this. Sir THOMAS GABRIEL said he could perfectly understand why very few people would consent to have their names connected with a case like the present. Mr. MADDICK said that it was only because the second bail had known the father and family of the prisoner that he had consented to become bound for him, and if he were not accepted, there would be no alternative for FISKE but to remain in prison. Sir THOMAS GABRIEL, after a long discussion, declined to accept the second person offered as bail, and the application stood over until another could be procured.

GREECE.

A Brigand's Last Wishes—A Letter Written Just Before his Execution.

The following translation has been published of a letter written by a brigand lately executed in Greece to his brother: Brother NICOLAKI, I salute you. My brother, I enjoin you to give 50 drachmas to the Church of St. Paraskeyi, in the village of Limogarthi; also to St. John of Palcochori 30 drachmas; give a gallon of oil to the Church of Neochori, and a gallon of oil to St. Nicholas of Divri. Give a gallon of oil to the Virgin of Xeriotissa, and when you return to our native place give to the poor all you choose for the salvation of my soul. My brother, I leave you my blessing; but my curse if, instead of returning to our village, you remain on this spot. Write first to our mother, and tell her that I die; but do not tell her I die this ignominous death. Do not leave my baby in this place, but wrap him up and carry him to our mother. Take care not to give him up to any one else, and if my wife is determined not to marry again, take her also to our home, and treat her as your sister, because I cherish the sweet hope that she will not marry again; but should she desire to do so do not take away the silver ornaments that I gave her, or anything else, but only the wedding-ring which bears my name. Make a garland, write my name upon it, and with it crown the head of St. Nicholas in our church. Do not quarrel on account of the disputed cattle with YANNAKA FOUNTA, or else his curse will follow me, but take for settlement what he chooses to give you. Do what you like with the cows that I have at Divri. If my wife wishes to marry, give her what you like. Do not be such a madman as to quarrel with our enemies, or you would ruin altogether our father's name. On the contrary, whenever you meet them, bow to them graciously, because I forgave them, and God alone will judge them. When I was a lad I robbed from the church the holy books of Father VETA, and he cursed me—therefore you must find a priest, and bring him to my grave to bless it; otherwise I am afraid my body will not be changed. When you return to our village give a banquet to all my mates to celebrate my marriage, as they were not present at it; and if ever it passes through your mind to injure any of those who tried me, I leave you my curse, that you may come to the same shameful end as myself. If you do not intend to return to our birthplace, take care of my child, and treet him as your own; and execute faithfully all that I command you here. Try if you can take possession of my body, and bury it near that of our master at Limogarthi, but if you cannot obtain my body, at least try to take my head. If you succeed in getting my body, and you bury it as I order you, place a tombstone with my name over it, and if you remain two or three years in our native place, take my bones into your house. When you meet ragged beggars, receive them, and assist them as much as you can, otherwise God will not permit the salvation of my soul. Ask my godmother, also Miss VASILIKE, and all the servants to forgive me from their long hearts, and ask Father ATHANASI to come personally to my grave and pronounce a long benediction over it; and, besides, ask all the peasants of Limogarthi to forgive me also from the bottom of their hearts. I left my watch with Mr. RIZOLI-MANOLI. Go to him and give twenty-eight drachmas. Sell your own and take mine for a keepsake. Write to the mother of COSTA and also to ATHANASI MILLIO, whom I injured to forgive me. I left in the house of our master two muskets. Take them, sell them, and give the proceeds to the poor for the salvation of my soul. I salute you sweetly and as a brother, and I remain, your dead brother,

THOMAS IOANNOU.

GERMAN AMUSEMENTS.

Shooting Festivals at Williamsburg and Astoria—Grand Picnic at Jones' Wood.

At the Myrtle-avenue Park, Williamsburg, yesterday, the three days' shooting festival of the Long Island German Riflemen's Union, Capt. PETER ALSGOOD, President, commenced. This union, which was organized only a few months ago, consists of seven different riflemen's societies as follows: Independent Schuetzen Corps, of Brooklyn, Capt. CHAS. SCHURIG; Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps, Capt. PETER ALSGOOD; Brooklyn (E. D.) Schuetzen Corps, Capt. J. H. DIERCKS; East New-York Schuetzen Capt. HENRY LUBS; Williamsburg Schuetsenglide, Capt. FRED. HAUCK; Williamsburgh Schuetzengesettschaft, Capt. CHAS. HORNEY; South Brooklyn Sharpshooters, Capt. ANTON VON FRICKEN. The riflemen belonging to these societies, to the number of about 350, all in uniform, proceeded to the Park, where the day was spent in target shooting and various other amusements. In the latter part of the afternoon dancing commenced at the two platforms in the Park, and was continued during the evening. The festival will be continued today, and be concluded to-morrow. The best marksman of each company will be rewarded with a gold watch, and the best marksman of the Riflemen's Union with a gold medal worth $75.

At Mr. GERHARD SCHNEIDER's pleasure park, (Astoria Schuetzen Park,) at the new German settlement at Astoria, L. I., the New-York German riflemen's battalion, Major PETER HEMMER, and Adjt. FERDINAND SEIDEL, commenced their annual shooting festival yesterday. The batalion is composed a five companies, under commands of Capt. P. VOGLER, Capt. F. BAIER, Capt. H. BRANDIS, Capt. CHARLES KINKEL and Capt. CHARLES TRAUB. The batallion, to the number of about 250 men, rallied at the Harmony Rooms in Essex-street in the morning and proceeded to Eleventh-street, where they embarked on the Harlem-boat for Astoria. The festival was well attended, and while at the shooting alley the sport of target-shooting was going on, on a platform erected for the purpose, there was music and dancing. The festival will be concluded today. Prizes to the amount of about $500 will be distributed among the best marksmen, the highest prize being $50. The site of the new park, where the festival is being held, is a very lovely one.

At Jones' Wood a picnic and summer-night's festival was given yesterday, for the benefit of the German Hospital, Arbeiter Union and German Legal Aid Society, of this City. The festival was held by a number of German social reform societies, and was attended by about 8,000 persons during the afternoon. Twenty-six German social sick-aid societies and five German vocal societies participated in the festival, and proceeded during the forenoon from the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in Third-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, up Third-avenue to Jones' Woods, accompanied by four bands of music and carrying with them a goodly number of American and German flags. Several houses in Third-avenue, along the route, were handsomely decorated. In the procession there were about 2,000 men. At the park speeches by Dr. ADOLPHUS DONAI and others were made eulogizing the ends and efforts of the charitable societies, while the chief amusement was dancing at the Belvidere. The officers of the festival were Messrs. JOHN SCHNEIDER, President; WM. BRUECKMANN, Vice-President; LOUIS BUTZ and F. WESTENBURGER, Secretaries; A. KNAUER, Treasurer; JOHN GRAFMUELLER, Financial Secretary. The festival was a pleasant affair and a success.

PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN'S RIOTS.

Riotous Scenes on Saturday and Sunday—The Philadelphia and Good-Will Engine Companies Begin the Fights—Incendiary Fires to Bring Out the Fighters—The Consequences.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, July 11.

The city has been disgraced by another firemen's riot, which commenced at midnight on Saturday and continued until afternoon yesterday, during which several fires were kindled and a number of policemen and firemen injured. It originated with a quarrel between the Philadelphia and Good Will Engine Companies, the cause of which is assigned by some to politics, others to the action of the Philadelphia with regard to the Warren Hose, and still others to the fact of the Good Will constantly employing a colored band. But it is evident that this dissension has arisen from the presence in both companies of a class of men who live by stealing whatever they can lay their hands on on occasions of fire, which are started especially for that purpose.

RIOTING BEGUN.

Several attempts were made on Saturday to get the Good Will to the Schuylkill front, by building fires in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets, and finally, at 12½ o'clock at night, an incendiary's match started a fire in an old unoccupied building, formerly used as a glass-house, on Twenty-fourth-street, between Chestnut and Walnut. The damage done was but trifling, but the occasion served excellently for a first-class firemen's riot, in which the Fairmount, Marion, Delaware and Fame companies participated. Bricks, &c., were freely used, and the end was the tumbling of the carriage of the Good Will Engine Company into the Schuylkill at Sansom-street wharf by, it is alleged, the members of the Philadelphia Engine Company. Baffled, worsted and defeated, the Good Will returned to their house, entertaining anything but good will for the Philadelphia.

RETALIATION.

Accordingly, at a few minutes after 2 o'clock, flames shot out of an old shed on Lybrand-street, between Race and Vine streets, which is within half a square of the Good Will Engine-house, and this fire had the effect of not only satisfying the bloodthirstiness of the fiends who kindled it, but also of destroying the valuable property of citizens who were miles away sleeping soundly, under the consciousness that their structures and contents were safe in the hands of the Philadelphia Volunteer Fire Department. The Philadelphia Engine Company went to the scene, and hardly had they arrived on the ground when they were surrounded by a crowd of roughs, and assaulted in the roughest kind of manner. Fortunately, anticipating a disturbance, a number of policemen accompanied the Philadelphia, and they prevented what otherwise would have been a terrible riot. However, as it was, several policemen and participants in the melee were hurt. Policeman WILLIAM MCCLURE was cut in the leg, Policeman HENRY NOBLE was injured in the chest, and Policeman JAMES DUNGOOLD was cut in the side. Of the rioters no names could be ascertained, as they were hurried away from the spot. In the meantime the flames cracked away and communicated to the carriage manufactory of THOMAS B. PARKER, No. 249 North Broad-street, a large four-story building used in part as a stable for a team of twenty-two mules which Mr. PARKER uses for car teaming on Broad and Market streets. The animals were saved, but the building was totally destroyed. Thence the flames spread to the flour mill of Messrs. ROWLAND & ERVIEN, adjoining on the north, another four-story brick building, 80 feet front by 70 deep.

RIOTING RENEWED.

At daylight the fire companies commenced leaving the fire ground, and the Philadelphia proceeded out Race-street, on their way home. On arriving at Fifteenth-street they were again attacked and driven to Seventeenth-street, and down that thoroughfare, bricks, pistols, and other missiles being used pretty freely. The police were actively engaged in making arrests of the attacking party, the following being those who were subsequently held by Alderman KERR to keep the peace: James Ray, H. E. McGee, Henry Milligan, R. McCalley, w. B. Zebley, William Riley, John Atkins, M. Kee, and John Hollick, Sr.

ATTACK ON AN ENGINE HOUSE.

Later in the morning the members and adherents of the Good Will Engine went to Sansom-street wharf, and by 11 o'clock, and after great labor, they succeeded in fishing out their carriage. Being still possessed of the desire for revenge, they, instead of going up along the Schuylkill to Race-street, came down Sansom-street with a pack of infuriated loafers, who blocked up the sidewalks and made the air ring with their infuriated shouts. Down they came, until reaching the Philadelphia Engine House, where a halt was had. The bells of the carriage were sprung, and wilder and louder were the huzzas and groans which proceeded from the throats of those in the street. Another row was the result, and the Good Will were forced to make a run of it along Seventeenth-street, from Sansom to Race streets. Pistol shots followed in quick succession, bricks were thrown on both sides, and so dangerous did things look, that the residents along Seventeenth-street sought safety in the rear of their dwellings. The police were quickly notified, those of the Sixth district filing into Seventeenth-street at Race and those of the Fifth District running along Walnut to Seventeenth, and up after the demons. Finally, the participants were hemmed in, and the policemen again endeavored to make a haul; but so desperate was the resistance that but two were taken into custody—WILLIAM B. ZEBLEY and WM. BRAYSON. The former had already been captured in the first onslaught on the Philadelphia at the fire, and had but a short time prior been bailed out by some political friend. During this squabble two of the Good-Will were badly injured—one of them, WILLIAM MCCUEN, was shot in the head, and carried to the engine-house, and the other, CHARLES POTTS, was badly cut about the head; he was taken to his home, Sixteenth and Race streets.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO RENEW RIOTING.

Still these firemen were not satisfied. Shortly after 1 o'clock another alarm proceeded from Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets. This was done with the intention of again getting the Good Will in the south-western part of the city, but on this occasion that company remained in the house, and by this prevented another riot, which undoubtedly would have resulted in murder. Towards evening the house of the Good Will was closed, per order of Chief Engineer DOWNEY. This was also done in the case of the Philadelphia Engine. This morning the Police reported the following additional cases: MICHAEL LYONS, a member of the Philadelphia Engine, was stabbed in the face at Fifteenth and Face streets, during the fight. He was removed to his home, No. 1,702 Barker-street. ALBERT GAYIT was arrested at Broad and Race streets for firing a pistol shot and attempting to incite a fresh riot.

Jersey City Presbytery—The Case of Elder Woodruff.

The pastors of the Jersey City Presbytery, embracing the Counties of Bergen, Hudson and Passaic, met yesterday, in Hoboken, to consider the appeal of Elder HAMPTON WOODRUFF. It will be remembered that the latter stands accused of obtaining money under false pretences from the pastor of the Hoboken Presbyterian Church, to the amount of $10000, and for which offence he was imprisoned in the Hudson County Jail for a long time, till he was released by Judge BIDLE, owing to a defect in the charge. The case at the time elicited much interest, as it is stated that the accused seceded from the Methodist Church for alleged similar motives. The main accusation against him, yesterday, was that by his representations Rev. Mr. GARDINER was induced to advance money to WOODRUFF's friend, WOODRUFF representing that the friend had property equivalent to the amount advanced; but it afterward turned out that the friend was penniless. Yesterday the specifications were read to Mr. WOODRUFF, who in support of his appeal averred that Rev. Mr. GARDINER was merely prompted to disgrace him in the eyes of the public by practicing upon him such persecution. The members of the Presbytery present listened attentively to Mr. WOODRUFF's defence, and after a short discussion and a brief consultation, decided to deny the appeal from the previous decision.

CURRENT NOTES.

Illinois has 6,000 miles of railroads which, with equipments, cost $120,000,000.

Nearly 1,400 volumes were added to the Boston Public Library during the months of March, April and May.

A new daily paper is to be started at Portland, Oregon, under the title of the *Oregon Bulletin*.

Boston Common is put to still another use this season. There is "liberal preaching" on the hill, near the old Elm, every Sunday evening.

A boy in Allegheny, Penn., lost his speech on the Fourth of July by the explosion of a fire-cracker, which had been accidentally thrown into his mouth.

They are boring away, night and day, in Terre Haute, Ind., at a depth of 1,035 feet, in blue limestone, in the hope of striking a salt well.

A man in Albany bought an acre of land three years ago for $150, and during the present season has netted $1,700 for strawberries raised on it.

A venerable couple in Jennings County, Ind., after living together peaceably for forty years, got into a quarrel over the sale of a cow and separated for the remnant of their days.

Plenty of huckleberries in Northern New-York this season. They say they are brought by the wagon load from the Shawangunk Mountains to Kingston and Rondout.

The little town of Holyoke, Mass., by way of celebrating the Fourth of July, furnished to the country five new embryo citizens on that day.

A negro woman has just died in East Tennessee, believed, says the report, to be 125 years old. Who believes it? It is a marvel how many times that old negro woman dies in the course of a year.

A new paper called the *News of the World*, has just commenced publication in San Francisco for circulation in Australia, New-Zealand, Tasmania, Honolulu and the Polynesian Islands.

A marble quarry has just been opened near Williamsport, Penn., which affords a fine-grained stone as black as ebony, and capable of taking a very high polish. It is said that this quarry is the only one of the kind known to exist.

The City of Richmond, Va., has entered into a contract with a man named TAYLOR, for the capture of all hogs, dogs and goats found in the streets of that city for imprisonment and slaughter. What the poor animals have done to awaken the ire of the authorities does not appear.

A negro woman, near Chillicothe, Ohio, on going out to visit a neighbor lately, left her child sleeping on the bed, and, by way of security, tied it to the bed-post by a string fastened around the body. On her return, the child was hanging over the side of the bed by the neck, quite dead.

A noisy railroad-meeting in Montreal, the other day, caused a regular stampede of the rats beneath the floor of the hall in which it was held. An army nearly as great as that led by the "pied piper of Hamelin" incontinently left the building to the monopolizing railroad men and betook themselves in all directions to the the cellars of the citizens.

The statue of Gov. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, by IVES, which is to grace the National Capital as one of Connecticut's contributions, has just been unpacked at the art gallery in New-Haven. It is of white marble, seven feet high, dressed in the costume of colonial times, with a cloak thrown over it in graceful folds. In the right hand is a manuscript scroll, with the inscription visible, "To the Continental Congress." It is to remain on exhibition in New-Haven for some days.

A hard character was arrested the other day in Chicago and taken to a photograph-gallery in order that a counterfeit presentment of his features might be obtained for the adornment of the Police Head-quarters, and the information of the Police officers. The culprit objected, however, to being taken even by a photographer, and smashed the camera. Finding the supply of instruments on hand too great for the success of that proceeding, he took to smashing his own face, and soon disfigured it beyond all recognition.

Stories about the curious antics of lightning are plentiful this season. While a man in Elko, Cal., was recently at work on a telegraph wire, with the end of it in his hand, a flash struck the line some distance away, instantly split three of the man's fingers, passed up his arm, across his breast and down his side, darting out at his knee, leaving a blackened orifice like a bullet-hole, and plunging into the ground. The man was knocked senseless, but soon recovered, and professed to feel all the better for the little shock. The sensation, he said, was not very painful, but seemed like the pricking of sharp pins.

Last Spring the body of a man with a dark beard and bald head was fished out of the Connecticut River near Springfield, Mass., and identified as that of one ANTON ETINGER. It was buried amid the lamentations of ETINGER'S friends and the commiseration of the citizens for the suicide of an industrious man who had just been thrown out of employment. Last week ETINGER turned up, greatly to the consternation of his landlady, who accused him of being a ghost. He then learned for the first time of his own funeral and burial, but protested that he had never entertained such an idea as drowning himself.

Sensation in Randolph, Mass—Elopement of a Bank Cashier with his Neighbor's Wife.

From the Boston Transcript, July 9.

A slight ripple was caused on the surface of Randolph society when it became known on Friday morning that on the day previous a well-known and highly respected citizen had mysteriously disappeared from town, together with the young wife of another citizen who moved in a respectable circle. As the parties' names were hawked from lip to ear through the usually quiet community the ripple increased to a wave, and the fact that the male eloper held a high position in the only bank in the place led the moneyed interest to look sharply into the affairs of the institution, fearful that a defalcation, the natural outgrowth of such affairs, might prove a reality in this case.

The facts, so far as we have been able to hastily gather them from trustworthy sources, are these: On Thursday morning, Mr. HENRY STEPHENS, the cashier of the Randolph National Bank, came to Boston on the Newport train, in company with his wife, ostensibly to select carpets for a new house he was about to furnish. Leaving Mrs. STEPHENS at the carpet-dealer's to pursue her inquiries and make her choice, he made an excuse of down-town business of more or less urgency and departed. On the same day, Mrs. MOULTON, the young and esteemed wife of Mr. E. MOULTON, Jr., also left Randolph, in company with her two very young children, for Boston, on a later train, however. She remained over one train at Braintree, the place of her nativity, and left her children with her relatives, stating that she intended to do a little shopping in the city, and proceeded there.

This is the last seen or heard of either party by their friends or acquaintances, and previous circumstances, including slight familiarities of manner and speech in which both had been seen to indulge in each other's company, lead to the strongest suspicions of their unlawful joint disappearance.

The gentleman is of fine personal presence, about forty years of age, and has been employed in various capacities in the bank from boyhood, serving in the capacity of cashier for the past twelve years. He has been considered perfectly trustworthy in every regard, and the officers of the Randolph and all associate banks have had the highest faith in his integrity. He has been married ten years, and to all outward appearance has lived in accord with his wife, by whom he has two interesting children.

Up to this morning a searching inquiry into the accounts of the bank have failed to elicit the shadow of an irregularity; but when the property and securities of the depositors are reached, there is no predicting the result of the investigation. The unfaithful lady is but twenty-five years old, and has been married between two and three years. Her maiden name was LIBBY, and, as before stated, she came from Braintree. One of her children is a mere infant. She is the opposite of her recusant partner in personal appearance, being quite plain, though her manner is agreeable, and her education well up to the New-England standard. She has gained some reputation as a soprano singer.

The direction in which the guilty pair have gone to enjoy each other's society away from the reach of the molesting arm of the law, is of course mere matter of conjecture; but the quiet hints thrown out by the wise ones of the busy little town that they have gone on a European trip are not at all improbable, as steamers leave New-York every day to cross the broad Atlantic. Though neither of the parties have the reputation of being overburdened with this world's goods, or filthy lucre, they undoubtedly have the wherewithal for an agreeable sojourn over the water.

Escapades of this nature are of so frequent occurrence in the aggregate that they are viewed lightly by the general public. This case cannot but cause a feeling of sincere sympathy for the father, mother and infant children who have been left behind, to realize in the future the manner of their parents' departure in a light that must strike them as being even worse than death; and the mournful effect the sad occurrence has caused in families of high repute will be regretted by every sincere observer of the thoughts and feelings of individuals who move in worthy circles.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga July Meeting—Its Prospects—Programme of the Racing—Entries for the Stakes—Stables Arrived at Saratoga—Horses in Training.

The Saratoga race-meeting, the turf Ascot of America, commences on Thursday next, and continues over six days. So popular and successful have the annual racing carnivals of the Saratoga Association been in preceding years, that this season it is intended to hold two grand meetings; the second to commence on the 12th of August, and, like the July meeting, to extend over six days. Confining our attention at present to the forthcoming meeting, we present a condensed synopsis of the programme of racing arranged by the Executive of the Association, with the entries for the various stakes; the probable starters, and, judging from public performances, the horses most likely to be successful. The entries for the stakes are unprecedentedly numerous; indeed, they are the largest ever before known in American racing. Everything indicates a most brilliant meeting, and, during the two weeks over which it extends, Saratoga will be crowded with the representative beauty, fashion, culture and wealth of every State of the Union. Fair ladies love to look upon the exciting contests of speed between the representatives of the highest type of the equine breed, and they delight in admiring the matchless beauty and grace of the noble thorough-bred, who enters into the spirit and excitement of the race with an earnestness and intensity of which the spectator has little conception. Hence the racing at Saratoga is always witnessed by vast assemblages of the fair sex, and the grand stands are crowded with loveliness and beauty to an extent and to an extent not to be seen elsewhere, and order, unalloyed enjoyment and decorum reign supreme.

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 14.

The first race on the programme is for three-year-olds only, and is called, in compliment to the worthy President of the Association, the Travers Stakes. The subscription is $50, play or pay, with $1,000, in money, added, and a superb piece of plate, valued at $500, the gift of Mr. W. R. TRAVERS. There are seventy subscribers, so that the stake is worth just $5,000 to the fortunate owner of the winning horse. The entries having been made just two years ago, many of the horses are either dead, out of training, or not of sufficient racing merit likely to induce their owners to start them. The horses most likely to come to the post are the following: A. BELMONT'S ch. c. *Telegram*, by *Censor*, dam imp. *Maud S.*; A. BELL'S ch. f. *Florine*, by *Lexington*, dam *Floride*; J. MCCONNELL'S br. c. *Chillicothe*, by *Lexington*, dam *Lilla*; M. H. SANFORD'S b. f. *Grecian Bend*, by *Lexington*, dam *Miriam*; F. MORRIS' ch. f. *Remorseless*, by imp. *Eclipse*, dam imp. *Barbarity*; H. P. MCGRATH'S b. f. *Susan Ann*, by *Lexington*, dam *Roxana*; D. MCDANIEL'S b. c. *Belmont*, by *Lexington*, dam *Alabama*; T. G. MOORE'S ch. c. *Foster*, by *Lexington*, dam *Verona*; BACON & HOLLAND'S ch. c. *Macari*, by imp. *Australian*, dam sister to *Idlewild*; T. W. DOSWELL'S b. f. *Midday*, by imp. *Eclipse*, dam *Ninette*; HUNTER AND TRAVERS' ch. c. *Scathelock*, by imp. *Eclipse*, dam *Fanny Washington*; and D. SWIGERT'S b. c. *Kingfisher*, by *Lexington*, dam imp. *Eltham Lass*. Of these, all have run in public, either as two or three-year olds, except *Florine*, *Susan Ann* and *Scathelock*, who consequently belong to the "dark" division, but rumor speaks favorably of them, especially the two last named. Of the others, *Remorseless* was a frequent winner at two years old, but has not shown this season; a full sister to the *Flying Ruthless*, she inherits that fine turn of speed which *Eclipse* seems to transmit to all his progeny. Her staying qualities remain to be tested, and if she can really live the distance, the winner of the Travers Stakes will be the horse that beats *Remorseless*. She did not run in any of the three-year-old stakes at the recent Jerome Park meeting, for she was suffering from the complaint incidental to her sex at that season, but we understand that she is now in the finest possible condition, and although MR. MORRIS has only sent her and her two-year old full brother *Barbarian*, (engaged in the Flash Stakes and Saratoga Stakes,) to Saratoga, the stable feel sanguine of repeating their last year's *coup*, when, with only two horses, *Remorseless* and *Fanny Ludlow*, they swept everything before them, winning five races. *Kingfisher*, the winner of the Belmont Stakes, is probably her most dangerous opponent, and he is so highly thought of that, in some instances, he has been backed against the field for even money. His victory in that race was confessedly a highly creditable one, for he carried nearly three pounds overweight, and beat a field of good horses. No great distance runs his forte straighter than MR. SWIGERT, and those who adhere to his stable well know that his horses are always brought to the post in the highest possible condition of health and training. Whether *Kingfisher* is destined to add the Travers Stakes to his Belmont Stakes victory remains to be seen, but he has now some fresh and perhaps more formidable rivals to encounter. His old opponent, *Foster*, is also engaged in this race, and it must not be forgotten how closely he pushed the victor at the finish in the Belmont, after having been three times disappointed in the race. It is well known that he had not done well at Jerome Park for some days before the Belmont Stakes was run, and his trainer and owner, Capt. MOORE, feels assured that he can be made some pounds better than he was on that occasion. If so, it may be on the cards that the Jerome Park running may be reversed at Saratoga. *Telegram* represents MR. BELMONT'S stable, and if he has got over the effects of the injuries he sustained this Spring, he has a way and lumped a stone wall while en route for Jerome Park, he will be a dangerous horse to stand against. His running close up with *Remorseless* last Fall, when not fully wound up, gave the stable a high opinion of his racing merits, and he trained on so satisfactorily as a three-year old, until he met with the accident alluded to, that his able trainer had great hopes of repeating his preceding year's success in winning the Belmont Stakes. *Mozart* showed great speed in the race at Jerome Park this Spring, where *Chilicothe* beat him, and but for the stupidity of the boy who rode him, in not getting off with his horses, the result might have been different. If fit and well on the day, *Mozart* will beat more in this race than beat him. *Belmont*, the full brother of *Red Dirk*, and the representative of Col. MCDANIEL'S stable, has only run once in public, but he won his solitary two-year-old race in a style that was highly satisfactory, and gave promise of future excellence. He is a fine, racing-like colt, and if he has trained on, will be a dangerous horse to stand against. *Chilicothe* is a full brother to *General Duke*, and, although his two-year-old performances were not of a brilliant character, he has greatly improved on that form, as he showed by beating a strong field of three-year olds at Jerome Park this Spring. His owner had such confidence in him for that race, in consequence of a high trial his trainer, WYNDHAM WALDEN, had given him, that he came on from Ohio purposely to see him win, and returned immediately after the race. Having gone over the list of probable starters and their chances, our choice narrows down to *Kingfisher*, *Remorseless* and *Foster*, and we fancy the winner will spring from one of the trio.

The next race is a Sweepstakes for all Ages, mile and a quarter, $50 each, play or pay, with $750 added. There are fifteen entries, viz.: *Glenelg*, *Nellie James*, *Viola*, *Sanford*, *Niagara*, *Narragansett*, *General Duke*, *Onyx*, *Maggie B. B.*, *Corsican*, *Nannie Douglas*, *Blarney Stone*, *Pompey Payne*, *Cottrill* and br. f. 3 years, by *Australian*, dam *Dolly Morgan*. Of these, *Cottrill*, *Narragansett*, *Onyx*, *Nellie James* and *Blarney Stone* are certain not to start, and the most dangerous of the others appear to be *Glenelg*, *Niagara*, *Maggie B. B.*, *Sanford*, *Corsican* and *Pompey Payne*. All these are very fast horses for this distance, but if *Corsican* is right and in his last year's form, we would couple him with *Maggie B. B.* to furnish the winner. Last year *Narragansett* won this stake, with *Corsican* second, and nothing else near; the time, (2:10) being the fastest the distance had ever been run in.

The third race is the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $500 added. There are twenty youngsters entered, MR. BELMONT having an imported filly by *Skirmisher*, and *His Lordship* by *Kentucky*, dam *Her Ladyship*, the latter being the representative of the stable. MR. JEROME has two fillies by *Kentucky*, dams *Ariel* and *Cyclone*. MR. LETELL has *Rattan* a *Lexington* filly, and *Kite*, an *Asteroid* colt. HUNTER & TRAVERS three—*Periwig*, by *Jerome Edgar*, dam *Sister to Climax*; *Temptress* by *Censor*, dam *Jenny Rose*, (who will be the representative of the stable,) and *Mill-race* by *Kentucky*, dam *Millerick*. MR. MORRIS has three, all by *Eclipse*, but *Barbarian*, the full brother to *Remorseless* and *Ruthless*, will carry the fortunes of the Holmdell Stable; MR. J. B. CLAY has *War Whoop*, by *War Dance*; MR. THOMAS has *Aureola*, and MR. MCGRATH, *McKinney*, both by *War Dance*; MR. WITHERS has an *Eclipse* filly; DENNISON & CRAWFORD *Maseus*, by *Prophet*, out of *Narragansett's* dam; MR. GRINSTEAD, *Vorhgern*, a son of *Lightning*, and MR. CROUSE two by *Revolver*. All of them are "dark," and it is useless speculating as to their probable chances of success. This race terminates the first day's sport.

The second day, Friday, July 15, is devoted to a Steeple-chase for horses of all ages, over about three miles of fair hunting country, carrying welter weights, the winner receiving $800, and the second horse $200. Some of the best steeple-chasers of Canada will here meet with the best of our cross-country jumpers, such as *Lobelia*, *Bessamon*, *Oystermas* and *Harry Booth*. Then follows a dash race of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, carrying 100 pounds, for a purse of $600; followed by a three-quarter mile dash for a purse of $400 for all ages. These three races constitute the second day's programme.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, JULY 16.

The first race is the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, $50 each, pp., with $1,000 added, and has forty-seven entries, making its value $3,350. Several of the youngsters that are entered in the Flash Stakes are also engaged in this race, and the result of the former will materially influence the running in the Saratoga Stakes. Among the entries we find the stock of the young thorough-bred sires *Kentucky*, *Asteroid*, *The Marshal*, and *Jerome Edgar*, who here make their first appearance on the turf, along with the progeny of the tried stallions *Censor*, *Breckenridge*, *Lexington*, *Lightning*, *Eclipse*, *Leamington*, *Australian*, *Revolver* and *War Dance*.

Following this race comes the great event, "big with the fate of thousands" of dollars, the Saratoga Cup. This is a race for all ages, two miles and a quarter, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added. Eighteen horses are entered, viz.: *Glenelg*, *Sanford*, *Niagara*, *Vespucius*, *Narragansett*, *Flora Melvor*, *Corsican*, *Nannie Douglas*, *Vauxhall*, *Duffy*, *Blarney Stone*, *Plowman*, *Helmbold*, *Cottrill*, *Hamburg*, *Coquette*, and br. h. four years, by *Colton*, dam *Josephine of Rowan*. Of the above, *Narragansett*, *Blarney Stone* and *Cottrill* are certain not to start, being all *hors de combat*, and the race seems to rest between *Helmbold*, *Hamburg*, *Corsican* and *Niagara*. *Vauxhall*, who played such a conspicuous part in this race last year, is entered, but we have no faith in patched-up horses after once breaking down. *Helmbold* has been extensively backed against the field, and in one case that came under our notice at the Narragansett meeting, odds were laid on his winning the race. There now appears, however, to be a disposition to back the three-year old *Hamburg* against him, and he is bound on his two-year old form to be a dangerous horse. His mile record of 1:45 is the fastest ever made by a two-year old, and it is said that he has improved greatly this year, having grown into a grand-looking, racing-like colt. If *Helmbold's* colors are to be lowered in this race, we think *Hamburg* is the horse that will do it. The last race of the day is for a purse of $600 for three-year olds, mile and a half; the winners of the Belmont, Ladies and Travers Stakes excluded.

FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, JULY 18.

There are three races on the card for the fourth day: A mile dash for all ages for a purse of $500; a selling race, mile and a half, for a purse of $600, and a two-mile race for all ages, for a purse of $800. The entries of these are made on the 16th inst.

FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, JULY 19.

A hurdle-race, the only one during the meeting, commences this day's sport. It is over two miles and eight hurdles, for a purse of $600, the winner taking $500 and second horse $100. A selling race, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, follows, for a purse of $500, and then comes the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, $50 each, pay or play, with $500 added. There are sixteen entries, the most dangerous of them being *Maggie B. B.*, *Swan Ann*, *Scathelock* and the *Pasta* filly from *Censor*.

SIXTH DAY—WENESDAY, JULY 20.

This is the final day of the meeting, and the racing commences with a purse of $500 for all ages, one mile and a quarter, winners during the meeting penalised 7 lbs. extra. The second race is for a purse of $1,000, for all ages, three miles; and the third, the Consolation Purse of $600, for all ages, mile and a quarter, with allowances of 7 lbs. for each time beaten. The entries for all the purses are not made until the afternoon previous to their being run. Judging from the above programme, the Saratoga July meeting promises to be one of unusual interest and importance.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Re-Districting the City—The Patent Gas-Burners.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor calling the attention of the Board to the Election law of 1870, which directs the Common Council to re-district the City before the 1st of September, 1870, so that no electoral district shall contain more than 400 voters. In the event of the Common Council neglecting to re-district the City in this manner, then the Mayor is empowered to lay out the districts himself before the 10th day of September next. The communication calls the attention of the Board to the necessity for commencing the work at once, and suggests that the matter be referred to a committee. At the present time there are, the Mayor states, 102 Election Districts in which there are more than 400 votes cast.

The communication was referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. HART offered a resolution requesting the other Board to return the resolution directing a certain patent burner and reflector to be affixed to each of the public lamps, at a cost not exceeding $15 each lamp.

Mr. HART said he could not recollect having voted for this resolution, although his name appeared in the minutes as having done so. He hoped, however, the resolutions would be returned, in order that a proper examination might be made as to the merits of this patent burner and reflector, the expense of affixing it, and whether it would subserve the purpose represented. The resolution ought undoubtedly to be referred to a committee. Had be been aware of the passage of the resolution he would have opposed it.

On motion of Mr. REILLY, Mr. HART'S resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. IRVING offered a series of resolutions on the death of Ex-Alderman FLORENCE SCANNELL, condoling with his family and directing the chamber of the Board to be draped in mourning, &c. The Board then adjourned.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The Result in Sixteen Districts—Striking Contrast Between the Number of Voters and the Population.

Sixteen more election districts have been canvassed by the Census enumerators in addition to the number published in the TIMES a few days ago. The result was communicated to Marshal SHARPE, yesterday, and is given below, together with the total number of votes cast in each district at the recent Spring election for Inspectors of Election:

Ninth Ward, Fourth District, J. WEBB, enumerator—Population, 2,200; vote, 3,988.

Ninth Ward, Tenth District, J. FORD, enumerator—Population, 2,700; vote 4,028.

Fifteenth Ward, Fifth District, W. J. FARRELL, enumerator—Population, 1,670; vote, 3,270.

Seventh Ward, Third District, P. V. HALLEY, enumerator—Population, 3,472; vote, 6,859.

Seventh Ward, Fourth District, P. V. HALLEY, enumerator—Population, 3,800; vote, 6,997.

Seventeenth Ward, Fourteenth District, F. ROSELAND, enumerator—Population, 3,000; vote, 5,160.

Thirteenth Ward, Tenth District, W. B. CRAFT, enumerator—Population, 2,250; vote, ——.

Twenty-first Ward, Seventh District, L. JRECOBY, enumerator—Population, 700; vote, 7,389.

Eighteenth Ward, Eighth District, W. H. CHURCH, enumerator—Population, 3,000; vote, 4,987.

Fourteenth Ward, Fifth District, A. H. CLARK, enumerator—Population, 3,500; vote, 3,911.

Tenth Ward, Ninth District, R. KAILLER, enumerator—Population, 500; vote, 4,001.

First Ward, Fifth District, W. STUKELY, enumerator—Population, 1,378; vote, 3,014.

First Ward, Sixth District, W. STUKELY, enumerator—Population, 3,100; vote, 4,378.

Fifth Ward, Seventh District, J. WHITMAN, enumerator—Population, 3,100; vote, 4,378.

Eighteenth Ward, Sixth District, J. KELY, Enumerator—Population, 2,500; vote, 4,941.

Seventeenth Ward, First District, P. A. ROBERTS, enumerator—Population, 3,391; vote, 5,160.

The Election Repeaters.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BARNARD presiding, three of the parties charged with violations of the Election laws were brought up for trial. On the opening of the Court, however, Mr. HUMMEL, the associate of Mr. HOWE, assigned to defend the accused, stated to the Court that he was compelled to ask an adjournment, in consequence of Mr. HOWE'S being already engaged in the Court of General Sessions since Friday last on the trial of REDMOND and WHITNEY, indicted for burglary in stealing $8,000 worth of silks from the store of GUITERMAN BROTHERS in Leonard-street. Two of the chief witnesses for the prosecution were also in attendance in the same case.

District-Attorney GARVIN said although he was prepared to go on with the trial, he did not deem it his duty to oppose an adjournment under the circumstances.

Judge BARNARD then fixed Monday next, when, he said, the trials must take place peremptorily, to which day the Court was adjourned.

The Temporary Hospital in the Park. A Much-needed Institution.

Since the City Hospital in Broadway was torn down, there has been no place nearer than Bellevue Hospital where cases of accident, sunstroke, &c., could be taken for treatment, and oftentimes it was as much as a patient's life was worth to be conveyed to the foot of Twenty-third-street, before receiving medical aid. In order to supply this urgent necessity for a down-town hospital, Mr. ALEXANDER FREAR, one of the new Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, suggested that the old engine house in the City Hall Park, which it was proposed to demolish, be renovated and fitted up for a hospital. The suggestion was readily accepted, and is now in process of being carried into execution. The engine-house has been newly painted outside and in and no longer presents an eye-sore to the passer-by. The improvements were so far completed as to permit the building to be used for the hospital two weeks ago, and already thirty-nine patients have been admitted, comprising several cases of sun-stroke and a great variety of accidents. The building has been divided into wards, and will accommodate thirty patients comfortably and more in case of emergency. Dr. VANDEMATER has charge of the hospital assisted by Dr. MARSH and Dr. NICHOLS, the latter acting as ambulance surgeon. An ambulance is kept in readiness day and night, and all accidents occurring below Canal-street are immediately attended to and the patients brought to the new hospital. A telegraphic communication is established between the new hospital and Bellevue, so that, in difficult cases, consulting surgeons can be summoned from the latter hospital. Pending the construction of a new down-town hospital this arrangement will prove a great public convenience, and will probably be the means of saving many lives.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Increased Activity in Every Department—Vessels Ready for Service and Being Fitted Up—Officers of the Yard—The Present Force of our Foreign Fleets.

The war cloud that has so suddenly arisen in Europe has been the means of creating considerable activity in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, as work has been commenced on several men-of-war that have been lying "in ordinary" for several months; and should war actually occur, it is expected that all the vessels fit for sea service will be placed in commission as soon as possible, so as to enable the Naval Department to send an additional number of vessels to the European squadron, which at the present time consists of but three ships, but one of which (the *Franklin*) registered as first rate, the remaining two being merely pigmies as compared with the immense iron-clads of England and France stationed in the same waters. The force of workmen has been increased to 1,400, and toward the close of the present month it is expected that 1,000 more will be employed, as by that time the Congressional appropriation for naval purposes will have been promulgated. The following vessels can be made available for active service in three weeks' time, should the exigencies of the situation require their fitting out:

MEN-OF-WAR IN ORDINARY.

Monitor *Roanoke*, second rate, six guns; sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, third rate, fifteen guns; sloop-of-war *Tennessee*, second rate, twenty-three guns; frigate *Minnesota*, first rate, forty-six guns; sloop-of-war *Omaha*, second rate, twelve guns; sloop-of-war *Albany*, second rate, fifteen guns; corvette *Canandaigua*, third rate, ten guns; gun-boat *Shawmut*, fourth rate, three guns; sloop-of-war *Hartford*, second rate, eighteen guns; sloop-of-war *Florida*, second rate, twenty-three guns; gun-boat *Nickaseila*, third rate, six guns. Besides the above-named vessels are two immense frigates, the *Java* and *New-York*, together with the iron-clad monitor *Colocus*, which are nearly completed, and can be placed on a war footing in two months' time, if necessary. The *Guard* and *Nyack*, fourth rates, lately returned from the Darien exploring expedition, are also lying at anchor off the yard. The former vessel has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed on important service, which is at present unknown even to her officers, and to-morrow she will anchor off the Battery. The *Nipsic* will sail during the week to the Fishing Banks, on the Canadian coast, to relieve the *Frolic*, which vessel has been ordered home for repairs. The store-ship *Supply*, whose arrival from the European squadron, after a cruise of six months, was announced in the TIMES last week, goes out of commission, and her officers will be placed on leave, "waiting orders."

PROMOTION.

Capt. LEROY, Executive Officer of the Navy-yard, has been lately promoted by the Navy Department to the position of Commodore. He will relieve Capt. WOOLSEY, of the receiving-ship *Vermont*.

OFFICERS OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The annexed list comprises the officers of the Navy-yard, a portion of whom have been on duty for the past two years:

Commander of the Yard, Rear-Admiral S. W. GODEN; Executive Officer, Lieut.-Commander RALPH W. CHANDLER; Ordinance Officer, Lieut. J. M. B. CLITZ; Assistant Ordinance Officers, Lieut.-Commanders H. IRWIN and EDWARD WOODWARD; Chief of Navigation Department, Capt. J.W. A. NICOLSON; Assistants, Lieut.-Commanders MARTIN and NILES; Chief of Equipment Department, Commander D. L. BRAIN; Assistant Lieut.-Commander ALLEN B. REED; Engineers' Department—Chief Engineer, GEO. SEWELL; Assistant Chief Engineer of Yard, W. W. WOOD; Paymaster and Chief of the Navy Yard, J. S. CUNNINGHAM; Inspector of Provisions, CALEB J. EMORY; Chief Surgeon, W. SMITH; Assistant Surgeon J. COLBURN.

FLEETS IN FOREIGN WATERS.

The following are the vessels composing our Atlantic, Pacific, European and Asiatic Fleets:

North Atlantic Fleet—Rear-Admiral CHAS. H. POOR, commanding; rendezvous, Havana, Cuba: Sloop-of-war *Severn*, flag-ship, second rate, Commander R. B. LOWREY; monitor *Dictator*, third rate, Commander E. R. CALHOUN; monitor *Montonomah*, third rate, Commander J. SHUFELDT; monitor *Terror*, third rate, Commander GEO. W. RANSOM; sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, third rate, Commander W. W. QUEEN; sloop-of-war *Seminole*, third rate, Commander E. R. OWEN; monitor *Saugus*, third rate, Commander C. FRANKLIN; gun-boat *Swatara*, fourth rate, Commander W. N. ALLEN; gun-boat *Nantasket*, fourth rate, Commander F. N. BUNCE; sloop-of-war *Congress*, second rate, Commodore JOSEPH F. GREEN, fitting out at Philadelphia to relieve *Severn*.

South Atlantic Fleet—Rear-Admiral JAS. LAWRENCE, commanding; rendezvous, Rio de Janeiro; frigate *Lancaster*, first rate, flag-ship; screw-propeller *Quinnebaug*, third rate, Commander E. TABLEBT; sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, third rate, Commander A. A. SEMMES; gun-boat *Wasp*, fourth rate, Commander A. J. DERBOW.

Mediterranean Fleet—Rear Admiral WILLIAM RADFORD, Commanding; rendezvous, Spezzia, Italy.—Frigate *Franklin*, first rate, flag-ship; sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, second rate, Commander W. H. MACOMB; sloop-of-war *Richmond*, second rate, Commander J. R. MULLANY; corvette *Juniata*, third rate, Commander S. B. LUCE; store-ship *Supply*, returned, fourth rate, Commander C. HATFIELD.

Pacific Fleet—Rear-Admiral THOMAS TUNRER, Commanding; rendezvous, Callao, Peru.—Sloop-of-war *Saranac*, flag-ship; sloop-of-war *Mohican*, third rate, Commander W. W. LOW; sloop-of-war *Kearsage*, third rate, Commander J. S. THORNTON; sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, third rate, Commander J. C. HARDING; sloop of war *Jamestown*, third rate, Commander W. T. TRUXTON; sloop-of-war *Onward*, third rate, Commander M. HAXTON; gun-boat *Resaca*, fourth rate, Commander R. F. R. LEWIS; gun-boat *Cyane*, fourth rate, Commander A HOPKINS; gun-boat *Saginaw*, fourth rate, Commander D. H. EASTAM.

North Squadron, Pacific Fleet—Commodore W. R. TAYLOR, commanding; Sloop-of-War *Pensacola*, third-rate flag-ship. Southern Squadron, Pacific Fleet—Commodore DANIEL MCDOUGAL; frigate *Guerriere*, first-rate flag-ship.

Asiatic Fleet, Rear-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, commanding; rendezvous, Hong Kong.—Frigate *Delaware*, first rate, flag-ship; sloop-of-war *Benicia*, third rate, Commander S. NICHOLSON; sloop-of-war *Ashuelot*, third rate, Commander H. C. BLAKE; sloop-of war, *Oneida*, (lost,) third rate, Commander E. P. WILLIAMS; gun-boat *Ashuelot*, third rate, Commander B. B. TAYLOR; gun-boat *Monocacy*, third rate, Commander E. P. MCCREA; sloop-of-war *Idaho*, third rate, Commander H. E. MULLAN.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of vessels on special service: Sloop-of-war *Michigan*, fourth rate, Commander J. E. JEWETT; gun-boat *Tallapoosa*, third rate; Commander R. CHANDLER; gun-boat *Yantic*, third rate, Commander, J. IRWIN; sloop-of-war *Sabine*, second rate, Commander J. G. WALKER; sloop-of-war *Nipsic*, fourth rate, Commander F. O. SELFRIDGE; store-ship *Guard*, fourth rate, Commander E. P. LULL; gun-boat *Frolic*, fourth rate, Commander F. PEARSON.

THE VERMONT.

Recruiting for the navy has been so extremely slow during the past six months that there is at present not a sufficient number of seamen on board the receiving ship *Vermont* to fit out a vessel should necessity require it. There are at present some 230 men on board, 100 of whom are subject to draft, and the remainder are making preparations to proceed to Norfolk during the week to man the *Saco*, fitting out at that port. Should Congress enact more liberal laws during its sessions and increase the bounty it would not require a great length of time before all the men that are required would be on hand.

So far as heard from the health of the various fleets has been excellent, with the exception of the *Asiatic*, where fever has been quite troublesome.

Brooklyn Common Council—The Park Bond Resolutions Vetoed.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council, held yesterday afternoon, a recommendation was received from the Mayor vetoing resolutions directing him to sign the Park bonds and confirming the act under which they were issued. He says in the message that he has been actuated neither by self-will nor a desire to set himself above the law, but by a proper regard for the future welfare of the city, and a sense of duty to the people who elected him, in opposing the issue of the bonds. In conclusion, he calls especial attention to "the fact that over $3,000,000 have been added since January last to the amount of bonds outstanding, and that by the end of the present fiscal year we will have reached $30,000,000 of city and county debt, exclusive of our share of the State and Federal debt."

The communication was ordered to be printed. That the resolutions will be passed over the veto there is not the slightest ground for doubt.

The Committee on Water and Drainage presented a report in favor of issuing bonds to raise money for the construction of a new storage reservoir in Hempstead Valley, at an expense of $1,400,000. Facts and figures were presented by the Committee, showing pretty clearly that should the population of the city continue to increase for the next five years in a ratio equal to that of the last ten years the present supply will be utterly inadequate to meet the demand. At the present time there are 19,000,000 gallons used every day. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from F. S. MASSET, Superintendent of Public Buildings, declaring the Station-house on Fourth-avenue, near Nineteenth-street, to be in an unsafe condition, and threatening that if the Common Council did not forthwith take measures to have it repaired he would take the matter into Court. A resolution was passed two weeks ago by the Common Council, authorising $1,000 to be paid for alterations made upon it, but the Mayor killed it by a veto.

Alderman BERGEN presented a resolution in favor of purchasing the manuscript work of the late JOHN DIKEMAN, Jr., entitled *The Brooklyn Compendium*. It is understood that the heirs will sell it for $2,000.

In the case at issue between the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the property-owners on the line of Vanderbilt-avenue, the Commissioners appointed to investigate the matter, reported that the property instead of being damaged had actually been increased in value by the building of the line.

The Board then adjourned.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

Ships Going to Perth Amboy to Discharge.

The merchants, especially the importers of coffee and sugar, and other goods from ports which are supposed or claimed by the Health Officer to be infected, are determined not to submit to the extortions practiced upon them in this port, and are sending their vessels to Perth Amboy, N. J., for discharge. The American bark *Henry Louisa*, consigned to BUKKHART & CO., from St. Marks, Hayti, with coffee and logwood, arrived at Sandy Hook on Friday last, and was ordered by her consignees to Perth Amboy, where she is now discharging with lighters.

The North German bark *Carlson Sieson*, the Norwegian bark *Elizabeth*, and the Norwegian bark *Typhoon*, arrived on Saturday and proceeded direct to Perth Amboy, where they will discharge their cargoes of coffee. These vessels are from Rio. The *Typhoon* lost her second mate at Rio with fever, and has in consequence been quarantined for *five* days for observation by the Health Officer at Perth Amboy. All the other vessels were admitted to the harbor without detention.

The *Lord Baltimore*, from Rio, which was among the first vessels for discharge at Perth Amboy, had her cargo lightered up to Brooklyn, and on Saturday came up through the Kills, drawing eleven feet of water, and now lies at Haduck's stores. Coffee is lightered from Perth Amboy to any wharf in this City or in Brooklyn for six cents per bag, while the New-York Lighterage Company charges eight and ten cents for lightering to Robbins Reef.

There are several vessels which have arrived at Hampton Roads while this difficulty has been pending, and finding that it has not been settled satisfactorily, their consignees have ordered the vessels to Baltimore and Philadelphia to discharge.

The authorities at Perth Amboy are very reasonable in their demands, and will do almost anything to encourage the bringing of business to their port. This was

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
16—Wilkinson vs. Yeaton.	64—Learned vs. Ryder.
17—Ceccarini vs. Fitzhugh, Jr.	77—Lewis vs. Freund.
20—Scott vs. Seaman.	81—Wilkinson vs. Yeaton.
27—Thomas vs. Jones.	93—Heineman vs. Spencer.
37—Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.	131—Matthews vs. Hubbard.
41—Maltby vs. Humbert.	140—Wilkinson vs. Yeaton.
51—Nyce vs. The Erie Railway Co.	150—In re the Application of Donnell.

The call commences at No. 163—Swann vs. Hayward.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Tracy, J., in Room—Part II.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1553—Von Allen vs. Pollard.	1529—Jones vs. Tompkins.
1318—Killian vs. Carey.	1543—Crowley vs. Heubner.
1450—Fleeman vs. Reilly.	1562—Netter vs. Wolz.
1477—Kallman vs. Von Praag.	1600½—Rand vs. Weston.
1604—Wilkes vs. Samanos.	1611—Parker vs. Heath.
1655—Munckwitz vs. Andrews.	1621—Sonneburg vs. Schultz.
1674—O'Brien vs. Allen.	1642—Green vs. Fitzsimmons.
1032—Wittner vs. Flood.	1685—Nordeschild vs. Shaw
1082—Rouse vs. Mallory.	1698—Maurer vs. Bradley.
1223—Harrington vs. France.	1714—Miller vs. Mix.
1329—Sackendorff vs. Boyle	1774—Montmargres vs. Keissing.
1440—Prentis vs. Mack.	

Oyer and Terminer adjourned to Monday next at 11 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Thomas Fitzgerald; felonious assault and battery.	13—The People vs. Frederick Beck; obtaining goods by false pretences.
2—The People vs. Thomas Brennan; felonious assault and battery.	14—The People vs. John Wilson; larceny from the person.
3—The People vs. James Smith; breaking jail.	15—The People vs. Catharine McNamara; aiding a prisoner to escape.
4—The People vs. James Reamer; burglary.	16—The People vs. Francis Ranselear and Chauncey Davis; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Louisa Miller; grand larceny.	17—The People vs. John Coffee; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Ann Williams and Catharine Smith; grand larceny.	18—The People vs. John McQuade; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Louis Marshall; grand larceny.	19—The People vs. Cain Mansfield; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Simon Bernard; grand larceny.	20—The People vs. Rachel Weisenberg; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Edward Berrigan; grand larceny from the person.	21—The People vs. James Golding; burglary.
10—The People vs. John Cosgrove and Mary Ann Cosgrove; arson.	22—The People vs. Frank Burns; burglary.
11—The People vs. James Leonard; bigamy.	
12—The People vs. Charles Monell; disorderly house.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 11.

By Judge Brady.

Sheahan *vs.* Kelly, Boyle *vs.* Shirley, Stuyvesant Bank *vs.* McMurray and Robbins *vs.* Britton; motions granted.

Allen *vs.* Kingman, Talcot *vs.* Clark; motions denied.

By Judge Barnard.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank *vs.* Stemberger; motion denied.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a full Bench.

FITTING OUT SHIPS OF WAR—THE RIGHTS OF PRIVATE PARTIES—IMPORTANT OPINION.

William H. Dyckman vs. *Jose Valiente, et al.*—The principal facts in this case were, that in the year 1860 the plaintiff and some of the defendants made an agreement with each other to form a company to build a steamer to run between New-York and St. Jago de Cuba; that in pursuance of the agreement the New-York and St. Jago Steamship Company was organized, and the plaintiff as a party to the agreement, and one of the stockholders of the Company, contributed large amounts of his money to the construction of the steamer; that before the steamer was entirely finished some of the other stockholders fraudulently took possession of the steamer, formed a new Company, to which they conveyed her by a fraudulent builder's certificate and false register, and afterwards through the instrumentality of the new Company sold her for a ship-of-war to the United States Government for $200,000, which was a very large advance upon the original cost. The plaintiff brought a suit claiming a right to an accounting for his share in the profits of the enterprise and of the sale. The Court of Appeals has finally decided in favor of his right to such an accounting, and the grounds upon which the right was claimed and is resisted are fully stated in the opinion of the Court:

FOSTER, J.—I concur in the main in the opinion of Sutherland, J., in the Court below in favor of the new trial. But it was claimed by the counsel for the defendants on the trial, and the Court so decided, "that the plaintiff was, as shown by the proofs, a part owner of the ship, and that therefore the sale of it without his assent by the other part owners, under the circumstances proved, was not a conversion of it, it not being destroyed, or at all events not such a disposition of it as entitled him to equitable relief." I think, upon authority it is well settled that the disposition of the ship made by the other part owners was a conversion for which the plaintiff could, as part owner, maintain an action to reserve his interest therein. It is not necessary for one part-owner in an action against his co-owners for a conversion to show that the property has been destroyed; but it is enough if it appear that they have sold it as their own exclusive property ignoring his rights to it. (Weld *vs.* Oliver, 21 Pick, 559, 563.) Or he may, in case the purchaser shall also sell and deliver the property as his own, maintain trover against such purchaser for the subsequent conversion. (*Ib.*) In that case the property in question was a ship, and the decision is precisely in point to show that in such a case as this an action can be maintained. The same doctrine is contained in Colyer on Partnership, section 1,019, &c. There is no doubt, then, that upon the pleadings and proofs, a cause of action existed in favor of the plaintiff against the defendants for the conversion of the ship, and the question is whether it should have been an action at law for the conversion, or whether, under the circumstances of the case, the more appropriate remedy was by a suit in equity. If the exact interest of the plaintiff in the ship, and the exact amount which he was entitled to to recover of the defendant could be ascertained and determined without an accounting, the appropriate remedy would be at law. As, for instance, if he owned one half or one-fourth of it, there would be no difficulty unless there were charges upon it remaining unpaid, in dispensing complete justice in an action of trover. But it is quite clear, as well on the averment of the complaint as upon the testimony, that the rights of all the parties can be properly determined only in a suit in equity. It is true that upon the evidence as it stands, and which under the present appeal, wherein if the judgment of the Court below is affirmed, it is final, established that the plaintiff has paid $4,598 95 on the 1st of January, 1861. It also appears that the contract price of the ship was $122,000, but whether to complete it actually cost more or less than that amount is entirely uncertain from the evidence, and cannot be ascertained without an accounting; and what is just as material, it will require an accounting to ascertain the amount paid by the several subscribers to the stock of the Steam-ship Company which was first incorporated, and for whose use it was contracted to be built. Of course, the plaintiff's interest in the vessel would be the proportion which his $4,598 95 bore to the whole amount paid by all the subscribers, and not the proportion which the $4,598 95 bore to the whole of her cost if borrowed money was used in the payment; for if a profit was made on money borrowed and used in the construction, he would have a right to share in that profit in the proportion which what he paid in bore to what was actually paid in by himself and all the others of the joint owners. And, therefore, to arrive at a correct result as to the respective interests, an account must be taken of what all the other subscribers paid in, and what further amount was borrowed and actually used in the construction; also, for how much the vessel at any time was actually sold by those who were his original joint owners or was afterward sold by them, and the Steam-ship Company which was organized without the consent and to the exclusion of the plaintiff. This is not a case in which the defendants can claim to limit the plaintiff's recovery to what witnesses will testify to here as to the value of the vessel when she was turned over to the Cuba and New-York Steam-ship Company, of which all the defendants became stockholders; but the plaintiff has a right to treat them as his trustees, and to compel them to account for all the profits which they made out of his property, of which, as his joint owners, they assumed the conduct and disposition, and that, too, as well after the commencement of the action as before; for equity administers justice to the time of the trial. It is necessary in such a case as this to ascertain the highest price for which the defendants sold the vessel; also to ascertain the amount of borrowed money actually used in its construction; to be deducted from the whole amount for which it was so sold; and of the balance the plaintiff will be entitled to recover of the defendants the proportion thereof which his $4,595 95 bears to the whole amount actually paid in by them and by all the other joint owners upon their subscriptions. We must assume for the purposes of holding this to be a proper case for equity jurisdiction, that the ship was sold without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff; that the subscribers to the stock of the New-York and St. Jago Steam-ship Company were in arrears at different times in the payment of their subscriptions to the capital stock, and that the defendant Baralt and his copartners, the other defendants, had sold the ship to the United States for $200,000, for the plaintiff offered to prove each of these statements, and they were severally objected to by defendant's counsel on the ground that they were irrelevant. Which objections were sustained by the Court, and to each of which the counsel for the plaintiff excepted. I have no doubt that the testimony contained in such offer should have been admitted, and that the Court erred in excluding it. It was all material and necessary in order to ascertain the true rights of the parties, and until it is ascertained how much the defendants paid and how much the vessel was sold for, it will be impossible to tell how much the plaintiff is entitled to recover. This to my mind is upon principle so clear a case for invoking the equity jurisdiction of the Supreme Court that I consider the citation of authorities to support it hardly necessary. The rule is that in all cases where it is necessary that an accounting shall be had to ascertain the rights of part owners of a ship equity has jurisdiction. (Parsons on Maritime law, 103.) Where it is said "so it has been the custom for part owners of a ship to bring a bill against each other in equity for adjustment of accounts, in like manner as is done by partners;" and in Mumford vs. Nicoll, 20 J. R., 611, it was held "that when one of two part owners of a ship receives and gets possession of the whole funds of a vessel on the voyage, he has a right to retain them until he is paid or is indemnified for what he has advanced or paid more than his share for outfits, repairs, or expenses of the vessel for the particular voyage or adventure." The same principle is held in Willard's Eq., Jur. 104, 5 and 6, it is said "The whole machinery of Courts of Equity is better adapted to the purposes of an account in general, and in many cases independent of the searching power of discovery; and supposing a Court of law to possess it, it would be impossible for the latter to do entire justice between the parties; for equitable rights and claims, not cognizable at law, are often involved in the contest. This is the principle on which Courts of Equity correctly act, by taking cognizance of matters which, though cognizable at law, are yet so involved with a complex account that it cannot properly be taken at law, and until the result of the account is known, the justice of the case cannot appear." And cases of accounts between tenants in common, between joint tenants, between partners, between part owners of ships, and between owners of ships and the masters fall under the like considerations. (1 Story Eq. Ju., sec. 466.) The complaint having stated facts which showed that for the proper settlement of the rights of the partism, accounting would be necessary, and the proofs having established the necessity therefor, it is not material that the complaint did not in terms pray for an account, for it will be allowed under a general prayer for relief when the facts stated will warrant it. The General Term was right in granting a new trial, and its order should be affirmed; but inasmuch as the defendants appealed from the order granting the new trial, judgment must be found for the plaintiff, and a referee must be appointed to take an account of the original cost of the ship, and whether it was sold by the Cuba and New-York Steam-ship Company, and the price at which it was sold; and if so sold, that he report in favor of the plaintiff such a proportion of the amount of such price as the said sum of $4,598 95 bears to the whole of such original cost of the vessel. And if such vessel was not sold by the Cuba and New-York Steam-ship Company, that then he take an account of the value of the vessel at the time when it was transferred to the Cuba and New-York Steamship Company, and that he report in favor of the plaintiff such proportion of such value of the vessel as the said sum of $4,598 95 bears to the said original cost of the vessel, with interest thereon from the time of such sale or valuation. And that upon filing the report of the referee judgment for the amount reported be rendered for the plaintiff, with his costs and disbursements of the action settled before.

Edmund Randolph Robinson for plaintiff and respondent; Charles Tracy for defendant and appellant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

THE SWISS EXTRADITION CASE—JUDGE WOODRUFF'S DECISION.

Considerable importance is attached to the following decision, which was given by Judge WOODRUFF, in the case of Francois Fares, the alleged Swiss forger, brought before him on writs of habeas-corpus and certiorari.

First, I find before me on this occasion a proceeding lately had in this Court, involving the precise questions now raised by the same petitioner, in which proceeding the Court made an order which it deemed to be within its jurisdiction, and to be, according to law, on the facts then before it. The papers now produced are precisely those which were then before the Court, and which were the basis of the order then made. No new facts whatever appear, save that the parties are proceeding in the execution of that order. I have also before me the additional circumstance that the same petitions for a habeas corpus and for a writ of certiorari to bring up these proceedings which were presented to me, and under which the Court is now acting, were had before they were brought to me been presented to the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to this circuit, and that he refused to allow them. I might content myself with saying that, as nothing new has occurred to change the aspect of this proceeding since this Court acted upon it, and made such order as was then deemed proper, it is hardly fit that this same tribunal should review its own proceeding in the manner now attempted, because another Justice is now sitting, even if the Justice now present entertained a doubt as to the propriety of the order heretofore made. I think it would be a fitting exercise of my judicial functions to accept the judgment of the Court heretofore given, and the opinion of Mr. Justice Nelson, as sufficient authority for remanding the prisoner. But, second, I find no reason for discharging this prisoner, as a matter of my own independent judgment. Since the petitions were presented to me I have made some examination of the questions which I supposed would arise and be presented for my consideration here, and I do not now find, on examination of the papers as produced, and hearing the argument, anything that I did not anticipate, or anything to change the impression which my previous examination produced. First—The mandate issued from the Department of State of the United States shows that the Government of the United States has been applied to, and the performance of the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and the Swiss Confederation, of the 25th of November, 1852, by the extradition of the prisoner charged with forgery has been requested; that the Government of the United States entertained the application and certified the fact, to the end that the evidence of the prisoner's criminality might be heard, examined and, if found sufficient, may be certified, in order that a warrant for the surrender of the prisoner may be issued. So that we have not merely the sanction of the Government, but in a sense the requirement of the Government and the requirement of the acts of Congress calling upon the officers, who are charged with the duty of examining the proofs and of certifying them to the Executive, to perform that duty in this case. (2.) Next, I find that, pursuant to the acts of Congress, a complaint has been made and presented to the Commission setting out the fact that our Government has been so applied to, and has issued what has been called in this argument its mandate—a complaint charging the offense of forgery with great particularity, and declaring that it is punishable by infamous punishment, and not (as seems to have been claimed in the argument) resting that allegation upon the mere opinion of the complainant, but declaring what that punishment is in point of fact, to-wit: imprisonment in the State Prison. This complaint must be regarded as sufficient. In every substantial particular it meets the requirements of our own laws. It seems to me, after a careful examination of it, that it does so with great fullness, if it does not even more than satisfy those requirements, as a complaint charging the prisoner with the offense of forgery. (3.) That being so, there remained to the Commissioner a plain duty, a duty which he could not avoid, viz.: to issue his warrant bringing the prisoner before him, to the end that the proofs might be taken and examined, and to the end that this Government may be able to perform the stipulations of its treaty. Under that complaint, in compliance with the mandate of the Government and in obedience to the acts of Congress, a warrant was issued by Commissioner Shields, who has full and express authority for that purpose, which the warrant recites sufficiently for all the purposes of such a warrant, appropriately referring to the acts of Congress in that behalf. 4. By virtue of that warrant the prisoner is now held, and the examination and taking of proofs are now pending before Commissioner White, before whom the prisoner has been brought for the taking of such proofs. I should set the acts of Congress at naught and nullify the treaty if I were to discharge the prisoner from that proceeding, unless the error alleged to have been committed on a former examination is fatal not only to the order declaring the crime sufficiently established, but to the entire proceeding; and this I am clearly of opinion is not so. (5.) While this proceeding is to be conducted with a cautious regard to the rights of the prisoner, it is not required either by any just construction of the acts of Congress, by any needful application of the rules of the common law, or by any regard to the prisoner's rights or his protection, that a rigid respect be paid to any special technical form. If, on the examination, error occurs, by the exclusion of testimony which was admissible, it may be that the proceeding in that respect can be reviewed on habeas corpus. Such was Judge Blatchford's opinion. But if that be so, the error should not and does not extend beyond the immediate order which was based upon such examination, or rather the order depending upon that examination. The prisoner sought relief from an order based on an examination erroneously conducted, and he has obtained such relief. The relief goes back to the error, and places him in the same situation as if no error had occurred. The prisoner stands, therefore, under arrest as before, charged and held for examination, but not committed for surrender.

I find nothing in the acts of Congress, or in any rule of law with which I am familiar, which made it necessary that Judge Blatchford should go one step further than he did, if, indeed, it be true that a habeas corpus can be issued at all for any such purpose. While it is clear that there is in fact no order of any Court, no decision of any Judge, that the prisoner is illegally held under the warrant which was issued upon the complaint in this cause, so, on the other hand, (in the views which I have already expressed,) I find no order of any Court or Judge declaring such arrest to be illegal or improper, and it is clear there should be no such order.

The prisoner must be remanded.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 11.

Before Judge Loew.

MECHANICS' LIENS—PRACTICE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The following statement and opinion of Judge LOEW, on a motion to stay the entry of judgment in a case where a question of mechanics' lien intervened, will be found of interest to the profession, as embodying the law as now settled by the Court of Common Pleas in the important matter of mechanics liens:

The action or proceeding brought by the plaintiff, Wm. S. Barton, a sub-contractor, against Isaac Herman, owner, and John Barry, contractor, to foreclose a mechanics' lien on premises No. 19 East Fifteenth-street, in the City of New-York. The cause was referred to Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, to hear and determine. The matter was tried before the referee, and on the 27th day of April, 1870, he rendered his report in favor of said Barry for $3,745 and costs, subject to the payment of the lien filed by the plaintiff, Barton, amounting to the sum of $1,918 65 and costs. It appeared that the notice of lien of Barry, the contractor, was filed on the 14th day of April, 1869. On the 9th day of April, 1870, an order continuing said lien was procured from a Judge of this Court, and same the day a certified copy thereof was taken to the County Clerk's office, where it was endorsed by one of the clerks as follows; "Filed 9th April, 1870, 11 H 15 M." It was then, in accordance with the practice in the County Clerk's office, taken by the party who acted for the lienor, into another room for the purpose of being there filed and entered in the mechanics lien docket, when it was discovered that the original lien was filed on the 14th April, 1869, whereas the order purported to continue one filed on the 13th April. Under these circumstances it was found that the lien could not be continued, and the person acting in behalf of Barry took the order away with him, saying that he would have it corrected and returned, but the same was never returned to or filed with the County Clerk. Upon these facts Herman, the owner, made this motion that the entry of judgment be perpetually stayed, and the referee's report set aside, and for such other and further relief as might be just. Judge Loew, in his opinion, says: This Court, held at Special Term in the case of Matthews *vs.* Daly (7 Abb. N. S., 379,) that notwithstanding an action has been commenced to enforce or foreclose a mechanics' lien, under the act of 1863, (Laws of 1863, chap. 500,) such lien ceases and is at an end after one year from the creation thereof, (unless continued by order of the Court before the year expires,) and further, that in such a case the lien having expired and absolutely ceased by its own limitation, no order discharging it is requisite. The principles decided in that case have been affirmed by the General Term in Stone *vs.* Smith, (manuscript opinion filed April 29, 1870,) and the law in respect to the points in question may therefore be considered as settled, at least so far as this Court is concerned. In the case at Bar it is conceded, that the order continuing the lien, although obtained before the expiration of the year, was never in reality left or filed with the County Clerk, nor was the same ever docketed or entered in the proper book. The statute requires not only that the order of the Court containing the lien be obtained, but also that a new docket be made stating such fact. This act of making a new docket is an essential prerequisite to the continuation of the lien, and the law in this respect must therefore be strictly pursued. It may very well be that where a party has done all that lies in his power, by procuring the necessary order from the Court, and filing the same with the County Clerk within the time limited by law, and that official has either lost or mislaid the same, or, through inadvertance or mistake, omits to make the new docket, that the Court may in its discretion afford relief, provided the rights of bona fide purchasers do not intervene, by ordering the docket to be made *nunc pro tunc*, as Barry's counsel contends should be done in this case. But here the lienor did not do all that lay in his power. When the County Clerk declined to receive the order on the ground that the lien which was sought to be continued did not come within the purview thereof, the lienor should have made immediate application to the Court to have the mistake therein rectified, and then filed the same with the County Clerk. This he could have done without much labor and might thus have saved his rights. But he has done neither the one nor the other to this day, and is therefore guilty of laches, and cannot complain if he has lost the benefit of the statute. It also appears, from an inspection of the original and certified copy orders referred to—and was conceded on the argument—that they were surreptitiously altered by erasing the word "thirteenth" in each and interlining the word "fourteenth," without the knowledge or consent of the Court. This was, to say the least, grossly improper and unprofessional conduct, which cannot be allowed to pass either unnoticed or unrebuked. I am very willing to believe the statement made by counsel that he himself had no knowledge of, and neither authorized nor sanctioned the improper and irregular act in question; at the same time I cannot but regret that any one in his employ should have been so forgetful of his duty in the premises, as to lend himself to a proceeding which does not commend either him or the cause he purposed to serve, to the especial consideration of the Court. But while I fully agree with the views entertained by the learned counsel, who represented the owner in the action, in saying that the lien has ceased and come to an end, and that the lienor has not shown himself entitled to any relief looking toward resuscitating it—if indeed such relief could be granted—still it does not necessarily follow, nor am I prepared to say, that he has lost all his rights in the premises. Under the Lien law of 1851 it was repeatedly held by this Court that the proceeding authorized by that act was a proceeding *in rem*, and not *in personam*, and that if the lien failed the rights of the lienor in such proceeding were at an end, and that in no case could a personal judgment be rendered even for a deficiency, except perhaps where the proceeding was directly between the original contractor and the owner. (Quimby *vs.* Sloan, 2 E. D. Smith, 594; Sinclair *vs.* Fitch, 3 Id., 677; Cox *vs.* Broderick, 4 Id., 721; Dennistoun *vs.* McAllister, id., 729.) It is true, that under somewhat similar provisions in the act of 1844, (Laws of 1844, chap. 305,) in regard to the manner in which the proceeding was to be tried and judgment therein enforced, to those contained in the act of 1851, (Laws of 1851, chap. 513, sections 7 and 8,) the Court of Appeals in the case of Freeman *vs.* Cram, (3 N. Y., 305,) and the case of Maltby *vs.* Green, (1 Keyes, 548,) expressed views which would seem to justify a different conclusion. But on a careful examination of the two cases, it does not appear to have been necessary in either to determine the question as to the form of the judgment, in order to dispose of it, and the remarks of the learned Judges who delivered the opinions may in that respect, perhaps, be regarded as mere *dicta*. However that may be, I have found but one case (Grogan *vs.* The Mayor, &c., 2 E. D. Smith, 693,) in which a personal judgment was rendered in favor of a party, notwithstanding it was adjudged that he had no valid lien. That case arose under the act of 1851, as amended by the act of 1855, which latter act authorized, in addition to the judgment against the owner, a personal judgment in favor of the sub-contractor against the contractor; but as the latter did not appear in the action, and judgment was rendered against him by default the case can hardly be called an authority on the point whether or not such judgment could be rendered when the lien had failed and judgment was given in favor of the defendant owner. But the Lien act of 1863, in some respects, materially differs from the prior Lien laws. Section 9 of that act, provides, among other things, as follows: "Personal liabilities may be enforced by execution against the property of any party against whom a personal judgment shall have been rendered. The contractor shall be personally liable to the lienor for the whole amount of his indebtedness, and the owner to the extent of the amount due by him to his contractor." Again, under the act of 1851, each individual lienor was compelled to commence a proceeding to enforce or bring to a close the lien which he claimed to have created and acquired, but by section 4, of the act of 1863, each and every person having filed a notice of lien at any time before final judgment is rendered, is to be notified of and made a party to any proceedings which may be instituted. By section 2, they are to "prove their demands in the same manner as in ordinary actions at law," and "every party shall have relief according to the rights of the parties as they shall appear in evidence." Section 5 prescribes that "the Court shall proceed without regard to matters of form, which shall be amendable at all times while the proceedings progress, without costs, and judgment shall be rendered according to the equity and justice of the claims of the respective parties." Section 7 provides that "the Court may determine the rights of all parties and the amounts due to each,* * * and such judgment or decree shall be made thereon as to the rights and equities of the several parties among themselves, and as against any owner, as may be just." In view of all these sections, it is evident that the makers of the statute intended to confer authority on the Court in these proceedings to render a judgment *in personam* as well as *in rem*, and further in order to avoid circuity of action, the rights and equities of all the parties, whether they appear or not (sec. 7,) among themselves and as against any owner, are to be adjusted and finally settled and determined in the action or proceeding first commenced. Doubtless if it appeared that a party had never acquired a valid lien, he would not be entitled to a judgment in any form, and the proceeding as to him would either have to be dismissed or judgment be rendered against him, as the case might be. But where the proceedings are in good faith, and the facts exist which according to the first section are requisite in order to acquire a lien, and the Court has obtained jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties, as in this case, by the creation of a valid lien in pursuance of section 6, and the service of a notice in compliance with the requirements of section 5, I see no objection to the rendering of a personal judgment, notwithstanding the lien may have been lost by reason of not being renewed. The language of section 9 of the act, in my opinion, is broad enough to authorize and warrant such a judgment, especially when taken in connection with the other provisions above referred to. The object of the lien is to bind the real estate to which it attaches, and when a judgment is obtained, it relates back to the time of the filing of the lien, which may be enforced by a sale of all the interest the owner had in the property at that time, in order to satisfy the judgment. This advantage of course is lost when the lien ceases, but I apprehend that that is all the lienor loses. I do not think that he will be compelled to commence *de novo* by resorting to the ordinary remedy for the collection of his claim, but may have a personal judgment against the debtor, in the proceeding then pending, for the amount that appears to be due him by the latter, which judgment will be a lien upon and bind all the real estate he may own at that time, and be as efficient to reach and appropriate any other property he may possess as a judgment obtained in an ordinary action. If I am correct in the views expressed above—and my brethren, Chief Judge DALY and Judge VAN BRUNT, upon consultation, and after examining the provisions of the act, concur in the result to which I have arrived—then it follows that the contractor, Barry, has no lien, and none should be adjudged in his favor on the property in question; but, on the other hand, he is entitled to a personal judgment for the amount due him by the owner. But the counsel for the lienor, Barry, on the argument, questioned the power of the Court at special term to interfere with the report of the referee, either by modifying it or setting it aside, he claiming that the only mode of reviewing the action of the latter being by appeal to the General Term. To this doctrine I cannot assent. Formerly a referee was considered an officer of the Court, which exercised a constant supervision and control over his actions, and when ever good and sufficient cause was shown, the Court would interfere and set aside his report in the same manner as if it were the verdict of a jury. But the Legislature has of late years greatly increased the powers of referees, and in many respects they now possess all the authority, and can exercise all the functions, of a Court, (Code, sec. 272,) and their decisions can in general be reviewed only on appeal. Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that the Court may on motion, in certain cases and for sufficient cause, still pass upon and control the acts and proceedings of a referee while the reference is pending, and in a proper case set aside his report or stay proceedings thereon. In the case before me the lien did not cease by reason of the expiration of the year until several days after the whole matter was submitted to the referee for his decision, and he, therefore, could not and did not pass upon the points involved in this motion. So, too, on appeal, nothing could be reviewed but the decision of the referee on the questions raised before and presented to him for his adjudication and determination. It is quite apparent, therefore, that the questions presented on this motion could not be reached on appeal, and that the only mode in which the fact that this lien has ceased could be brought up for the consideration of the Court was in a summary way by motion, as was done in this case. The report of the referee, in so far as it adjudges the defendant Barry to have a valid lien on the premises therein mentioned, should be set aside, and the entry of judgment in that respect stayed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..114¾	200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 41½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.111	100 do. 41½
5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.110⅞	10 N.Y.Cen.&H.R.R. 98⅛
450,600 do. s3.110⅝	10000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctf's.....b.c. 94
127,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....110	100 Erie Railway.....22⅜
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	10 Am. Merch'ts Un. 44⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅝	100 do.....b. c. 44⅛
25,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..108	200 Harlem Railroad..139⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 65⅛	200 do.....b. c.139⅛
40,000 do. 65⅛	500 Reading Rail.....103⅝
10,000 do. 66	400 do.....103⅛
10,000 do. 66⅛	84 L. S. & M. S. R.....100
20,000 do. 66⅛	1500 do. 99⅞
10,000 do. 66⅛	10 Panama R.....94⅛
10,000 do. 66⅛	5 do. 94
50,000 do. 66⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.....140
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.....b. c. 67⅛	25 do.....140⅛
	200 do.....b. c.140
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 35⅛	200 Cleve. & P. R.....109⅛
22,000 N. Car. S. Tax.. 26	100 Chic. & N.W.R.s30 82⅛
5,000 do. 25⅛	200 do. 83
5,000 N. Car. Old Bds. 51⅛	100 do.....b. c. 82⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 93	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 88
1,000 Erie 2d M., '79.. 97	100 do. 87⅜
2,000 Erie 4th M..... 84	10 do. 87⅜
6,000 Mich. S. 2d M... 95⅛	40 C., C., Cin. & I. R.. 82⅛
1,000 U. P. R. 1st M.. 84⅛	100 N. J. Cen. R.....104
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf 87	1000 Chic. & R. I. R.....115⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 85⅛	900 do.....116⅜
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.....97⅛	25 do.....116⅛
	1700 do.....116⅛
1,000 Col., C. & I.C.1st 84	200 M. & St. Paul R... 65⅛
20,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, East. Div..... 84⅛	2100 do. 65⅛
	200 M. & St. P. Pf..... 80⅛
3,000 West. U. Tel. 7s, bds..... 89	300 Tol., W. & W..... 56⅛
	100 do. 56⅛
5,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st. M. bds.... 90	28 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guart'd..... 96
5000 Cleve. & P., 2d m. 98	50 Chic. & Al. Pf.....117
40 N. River Bank.... 95	100 Ohio & Miss. R..... 35⅛
80 Chatham Bank....167	100 Mor. & Es. R..... 90
10 Continental Bank. 95	100 Del., L. & W. R....105⅛
10 Park Bank.....165	100 Bos., H. & E. R.... 3⅜
136 W. Union Tel..... 34⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. R.....116
450 do. 34⅛	100 C., C. & Ind. C..... 20⅛
200 do. 34⅛	13 New-Jersey R.....119
100 Mar. Pref..... 15⅛	

SECOND BOARD—12½ and 1 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.5-20 C., '62.110⅞	$2,000 Alabama St. 8s. 99
5,000 do. 110⅝	5,000 Tol., P. & War. 1st, East'n Div..... 84⅛
13,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65,n., s3.....109⅞	20,000 do. 85
6,000 do. 109⅞	5,000 Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M..... 90
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114⅛	
10,000 do. 113⅞	1,000 Col., C. & I.C. 1st. 83⅛
150,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67.110	1,000 Illinois Cen. Bs.110
20,000 do. 109⅞	200 Mariposa Pf..... 15⅛
14,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c. 68	15 W. Union Tel..... 34⅛
10,000 do. 68⅛	200 Wilkesb're Coal & Iron Co..... 70
50,000 do. 68⅛	100 Adams Ex..... 68⅛
10,000 do. 69	100 Am.M.U.Ex..opg. 44
10,000 do. 69⅛	300 N.Y.C. & H.R.R.. 98⅛
10,000 do. 69⅛	10 Erie Railway..... 23⅛
10,000 do. 69⅛	200 Reading R.....103⅛
10,000 do. 69⅛	Illinois Cen. R.....142
10,000 do. 69⅛	100 L. S. & M. So. R...100
1,000 do. 70	40 do. 99⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 67	200 do. bet. call..100
30,000 do. 68	170 Panama R..... 92
10,000 do.....s60 68	500 Clev. & Pitts. R...109⅛
20,000 do. 67⅛	15 do.....108
40,000 do. 67⅛	15 N. J. Central R...103⅞
10,000 do.....s60 66⅛	100 do.....104
27,000 N. Car. Old Bs.. 51⅛	7 Mil. & St. P. R.... 65⅛
17,000 N. Car. Sp. Tax. 26	700 do. 66
15,000 do. 25⅛	20 P., Ft. W. & C.guar. 96
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 80	20 Morris & Es. R..... 90
3,000 Missouri St. 6s. 91⅛	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf...120⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

200 W. Union Tel..... 34½	100 Ohio & Miss..... 35⅛
100 do. 34½	200 do.....b. 3 35⅛
200 Pacific Mail..... 41½	100 Chic. & N. W..... 82¾
200 do.....b. 3 41½	100 Rock Island.....116⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 98⅛	500 Grass Valley C.... 49
400 Reading R.....103¾	500 do.....c 47
200 L. S. & M. S. R....100	100 New'k & C. H. R.. 90

MONDAY, July 11—P. M.

The War news from the Continent produced a real excitement in the Gold market today, which was intensified by the London Cable telegrams, to the effect that the English markets were in a state of panic by reason of the same news. The early sales of Gold were at 115½@115¾ ℘ cent.; then at 114¾@¼ ℘ cent.; again at 115, and then at 114¼@114@113½@113¼ ℘ cent., which changes all occurred before 1 o'clock. After that hour, the sales suddenly returned to 113½@114 ℘ cent. At 3 o'clock the quotation was 114 ℘ cent. as against 112¾ ℘ cent. on Saturday night, and soon after at 113¼ ℘ cent. The transactions in the Gold Room were large, the business being increased by the disposition of buyers to realize on moderate profits, for while the news looked pretty black, there was not wanting a certain degree of confidence that the trouble will soon pass over without the open declaration of War.

The Public Funds were less excited than Gold, although prices were ½@¾ ℘ cent. weaker than on Saturday, and there was some inclination on the part of the Bankers in the morning to sell the market down on the calculation of worse news before the day was out. Other dealers in the Funds made large offers to the Sinking Fund at about 109.50@109.90 and interest, and over; but this bearish feeling was not so strong in the Afternoon, and prices at 3 o'clock were steady on the basis of 109½@110 ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. Some of the Bankers who bought Gold and sold 5-20s early in the day, changed their views of Gold before 1 o'clock and were sellers. Singular to say, there was no very free demand for Exchange, even when the War panic was at its worst, although the Bankers generally advanced to 110 for 60 days London, and 110¼ short sight. The 60 days rate was ¼ ℘ cent. lower in the Afternoon. We hear of no preparations yet to ship Gold Coin. The mail to-morrow goes by the Hamburg steamer. This line as well as the Bremen is under the flag of the North German Confederation, and in case of war between France and Prussia, would be subject to trouble on the high seas, as the property of one of the belligrents. The same inconvenience would follow to the French line, so that the British flag would become the favorite for shippers, (especially of treasure,) and passengers in the absence of all steam-ship competition under our own flag. On this point the threatened exigency suggests the wisdom of a change of policy, already partially discussed in Congress, in our Navigation Laws, whereby Foreign built steamers could be bought for American account and employed to American profit under our own flag, This has been the policy of both France and Germany. They have had their Iron steam-ships built in Great Britain, on the Clyde or the Tyne, and then fitted out and placed under their respective flags at home, most of them for the American trade, in which our present Navigation Laws have left them without American competition.

In the State Bonds at the Stock Exchange there was another lively movement, altogether upward, in Tennessee Bonds, and very large sales were made of the new, beginning at 65½ and running up to 67½ ℘ cent., and in the old, beginning at 67½ and running up to 70 ℘ cent. There was a fair demand for other descriptions, and there was also a good feeling in most of the Railway Mortgages, the old issues being offered but sparingly.

The railway speculation was somewhat staggered by the European news this morning, and the market opened bearish to the extent of 1@1½ ℘ per cent. as compared with the best sales of Saturday. The offers to sell at the decline were not pressed with much vigor, however, and on the reaction in Gold to 113½@113¾ per cent., about 1 o'clock nearly the whole decline of the morning was recovered. The market subsequently became dull, and the ultimate prices showed hesitation rather than weakness on the part of buyers.

OFFERS OF 5-20S TO SINKING FUND—JULY 11.

Marx & Co.	Williams & Bostwick.
$100,000 '62, c.....109.30	$150,000 '65, r., o.....110
90,000 '65, c., o.....109.60	110,000 '65, r., n.....110
Baker & Kitchen.	175,000 '67, c.....110.35
20,500 '65, c., o.....109.94	Bates & Brown.
650 '65, c., n.....109.55	4,000 '65, n.....109.67
750 '67, c.....109.55	10,000 '64, r.....109.22
20,000 '67, c.....110.80	E. Sweet & Co.
57,800 '65, c., n.....109.99	5,000 '62, c.....111.49
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	10,000 '64, c.....111.45
500,000 '65, c., o.....109.95	15,000 '64, c.....111.41
Leonard, Sneldon & Foster	11,000 '65, r., o.....111.39
30,000 '64, c.....110.06	50,000 '65, c., n.....110.04
13,000 '62, c.....110.06	50,000 '65, c., n.....109.97
26,900 '65, c., n.....110.06	20,000 '65, r., n.....109.98
3,200 '67.....110.06	15,000 '65, c., n.....109.99
2,200 '65, r., n.....110.06	50,000 '67, c.....110.15
1,800 '65, r., o.....110.06	25,000 '67, c.....110.11
1,300 '65, c., o.....110.06	10,000 '67, r.....110.09
1,000 '62, r.....110.06	5,000 '65, c., n.....109.55
250,000 '65, n.....110.02	5,000 '67, c.....109.55
250,000 '65, n.....110.04	6,000 '68, r.....109.55
Hatch & Foote.	6,000 '64, r.....109.55
2,150 '65, r., n.....109.52	1,300 '62, c.....110.05
4,000 '65, c.....109.52	2,500 '65, c., n.....110.05
6,600 '67, r.....109.52	5,400 '67, c.....110.05
10,000 '67, c.....109.52	1,500 '68, c.....110.05
4,500 '68, c.....109.60	25,000 '67, c.....110.05
5,800 '62, c.....109.65	50,000 '65, c., n.....110.05
5,000 '62, c.....109.70	30,000 '65, c., n.....110.48
11,000 '62, r.....109.60	30,000 '65, c., n.....110.58
4,650 '64, c.....109.65	10,000 '65, c., n.....110.60
10,000 '65, c., o.....109 70	30,000 '67, c.....110.58
10,000 '65, c., o.....109.75	J. S. Stanton.
25,000 '67, c.....109.85	25,000 '65, o.....109.79
Woerishoffer & Co.	25,000 '62.....109.81
25,000 '65, n.....109.82	G. F. Baker, Cashier.
25,000 '65, n.....109.83	20,000 '65, c., n.....110
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	10,000 '67, c.....110
50,000 '62, r.....110	10,600 '67, r.....110
6,000 '65, r., n.....110	1,500 '68, r.....110
22,500 '65, c., o.....110	3,500 '68, r.....110
5,000 '65, c., n.....110	D. W. Berdan.
3,000 '64, c.....110	61,100 '65, c., n.....109.69
Vermilye & Co.	13,000 '65, o.....109.69
46,000 '62, r.....109.96	1,700 '64.....109.69
19,000 '64, r.....109.96	C. Stevens.
57,000 '65, r., o.....109.96	10,000 '65, r., n.....110.69
86,000 '67, r.....109.96	4,000 '65, r., o.....110.69
40,000 '65, r., n.....109.96	3,600 '64, r.....110.69
116,000 '62, c.....109.96	2,100 '62, r.....110.69
230,000 '61, c.....109.96	8,000 '65, c., n.....110.69
250,000 '65, c., o.....109.96	1,450 '65, c., n.....110.69
156,000 '65, c. n.....100.96	2,150 '67, c.....110.69
W. B. Bend.	Jay Cooke & Co.
100,000 '65, n.....110.25	59,800 '62, r.....109,90
100,000 '65, n.....110.26	58,000 '65, r.....109,90
100,000 '65, n.....110.27	42,000 '65, r., n.....109.90
100,000 '65, n.....110.28	370,200 '62, c.....109.90
100,000 '65, n.....110 29	200,000 '64, c.....109.90
W. T. Hatch & Son.	1,100,000 '65, c.....109.00
450 '62, c.....109.75	500,000 '65, n.....109,90
4,500 '64, c.....109.75	
6,350 '65, c., n.....109.75	$6,570,300.
2,700 '67, c.....109.75	

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S.

E. Sweet & Co.	Woerishoffer & Co.
$5,000 '65, c., n.....109.55	$25,000 '65, n.....109.82
5,000 '67, c.....109.55	25,000 '65, n.....109.83
6,000 '68, r.....109.55	Marx & Co.
6,000 '64, r.....109.55	100,000 '64, c.....109.38
Baker & Kitchen.	90,000 '65, c., o.....109.60
650 '65, c., o.....109.55	Bates & Brown.
750 '67.....109.55	4,000 '65, n.....109.67
Hatch & Foote.	J. S. Stanton.
2,150 '65, r., n.....109.52	25,000 '65, o.....109.70
4,000 '65, c.....109.52	25,005 '62.....109.84
6,600 '67, r.....109.52	W. T. Hatch & Son.
10,000 '67, c.....109.52	440 '62, c.....109.75
4,500 '68, c.....109.60	4,500 '64, c.....109.75
5,800 '62, c.....109.65	6,350 '65, c., n.....109.75
5,000 '62, c.....109.70	2,700 '67, c.....109.75
11,000 '62, r.....109.60	Jay Cooke & Co.
4,650 '64, r.....109.65	59,800 '62, r.....109.90
10,000 '65, c., o.....109.70	58,000 '65, r.....109.90
10,000 '65, c., o.....109.75	42,000 '65, r., n.....109.90
25,000 '67, c.....109.75	370,200 '62, c.....109.90
D. W. Berdan.	200,000 '64, c.....109.90
61,100 '65, n.....109.69	1,100,000 '65, c.....109.90
13,000 '65, o.....109.69	39,100 '65, c., n.....109.90
1,800 '64.....109.69	$2,375,000

The Treasury Office paid out $750,000 Gold Interest today, and also delivered the $2,350,000 Gold sold on Friday. The Bonds sold to the Sinking Fund this morning—$2,375,000—have not yet been delivered by the sellers. The Customs paid into the Treasury today amount to $330,000.

The Money Market was quiet among the Brokers at 4@5 per cent. There was a little more changing of loans among the Gold Brokers and the dealers in the Public Funds.

The result of the conference between the two Houses of Congress on the Funding Bill was made public this Afternoon. The addition of $200,000,000 of five ℘ cents. and $300,000,000 of four and a half ℘ cents. to the $1,600,000,000 of four ℘ cents., is something of a surprise. The whole provision thus made for funding is in excess of all the United States 5-20s now outstanding by about $25,000,000. On the First of July Statement the original $1,602,000,000 had been reduced to $1,478,000,000. Other changes have been made in the House Bill, one affecting the new Banks created by the Currency Act of last week; another reducing the interest to be allowed on Gold deposits to 2½ ℘ cent. The whole result seems to have been brought about at the latest hour, in a somewhat reluctant spirit of compromise to save the Bill from entire failure.

Late in the Afternoon Cable news was received of the abatement of the War fever in the Continental and English markets and of a large and sudden recovery in the French, English and American Funds. These advices caused a weaker feeling here in Gold and Exchange. A stronger demand for the Public Funds at better rates than the Forenoon, and a steadier confidence in all departments of the Stock Exchange.

The leading Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges were drawing in the Afternoon at 110¼ less a brokerage at short sight, and 109½ net, and in some instances less a brokerage, at 60 days.

The following quotations were made after 5 o'clock P. M., as compared with the last figures of Saturday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 11.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110
American Gold Coin	112⅝	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅛	67⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	98⅞	98⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94⅝	94
Reading Railroad	104⅛	103⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅝	116⅛
North-western Common	82¾	82½
North-western Preferred	88⅛	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	41¼
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	80½
St. Paul Common	66⅜	65½
Lake Shore	100½	99½
Ohio and Mississippi	35½	35
New-Jersey Central	104⅛	104
Toledo and Wabash	57	56¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 11.

Gold receipts	$1,024,326 80
Gold payments	3,137,680 16
Gold balance	72,908,539 14
Currency receipts	461,239 00
Currency payments	327,187 18
Currency balance	11,692,840 54
Customs	330,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of the day, after various fluctuations, influenced by the varying political news from abroad, and the large offers above reported to the Sinking Fund.

6 ℘ cent. reg'd, 1881...114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867.....110
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881...114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868.....110
5-20 coup., 1862.....110⅞	10-40, reg'd.....107⅞
5-20 coup., 1864.....110⅛	10-40, coup.....108
5-25 coup., 1865.....110⅛	6s Currency.....114
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...109⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.....70	Illinois coupon 6s, '79.100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds...67¾	Indiana 5 ℘ cent.....100
Virginia 6s, new bds...67	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '73.100
Georgia 6s.....85	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '78.100
Georgia 7s, new bds...93	Michigan 6 ℘ cent., '83.100
North Car. 6s, old.....51⅛	Michigan 7 ℘ cent., '78.100
N. Car. Fund'g Act, '68...35	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., W. L.100
N. Car. Special Tax...28	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan.108⅛
Missouri 6s.....91⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.108⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss...91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.105
La. 7s, Penitentiary...79	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.105
Connecticut 6s.....100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.105
Rhode Island 6s.....100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.105
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '81.....100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.105
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '86.....102⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.105
Illinois Canal bds., '70.100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Illinois coupon 6s, '77.100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est...88	Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F. 82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n 88	Gt. West. 1st, '88.....91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....102⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93.....83
Erie 1st Ext.....99	Gal. & Chic. Ext.....100
Erie 7s ind., '79.....97	Gal. & Chic. 2d.....95
Erie 7s, 3d ind. '83...92	Chic. & R. I. 1st.....103
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80...83⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....97
Erie 7s, 5th ind.. '88...79	Morris & Essex 1st.....102
B., N. Y. & E., 1st. M. '77 89	Morris & Essex 2d.....99⅛
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F. '85 103	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....98
Harlem 1st.....101	N. J. Cen. 2d.....100
Har. Con., M. & S. F...85	N. J. Cen. New Bds. 102⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c., 2d...95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st. 102
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. 98	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 87
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 95	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.....98
Cen. Pac. Bonds.....90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....76
Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 84¾	Chic. & Alton 1st.....101⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '70.....110	Chic. & Alton Inc.....90
Alton & T. H. 1st.....94	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.....90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref...86	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs. 89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.....76	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s.....105
Chic. & N. W. S. F.....100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 95⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. 92⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M d 88
Chic. & N. W. 1st.....97	Mil. & St. P. 2d.....88
Con. 7 ℘ c. conv.....92⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st.....90
H. & St. Jos. L. G't.....101	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.. 83
Lack. & West. Bs.....95	Col., Chic. & Ind., 2d. 67⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st...98	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 84⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.....94	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.....80
Tol. & Wab. 2d.....85⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....97
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs...79	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....127⅛	Continental.....95
Mechanics'.....135	Park.....160
America.....143	Manuf. & Merchants'.....98⅛
City.....205	Fourth National.....105
Phenix.....107	Ninth National.....117⅛
North River.....90	Tenth National.....115
Tradesmen's.....150	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 103
Seventh Ward.....106	Del. & Hudson Canal. 125
State of New-York.....110	Pennsylvania Coal.....221
Commerce.....122	Canton Co., Baltimore 67¾
Ocean.....87	Con. Coal of Maryland 29⅛
Mercantile.....126	Western Union Tel.....34½
American Exchange..114	Quicksilver Pf.....9
Chatham.....167	Mariposa Mining.....6⅛
Bank of the Republic.120	Mariposa Pf.....15⅛
Bank of North Am....107	Boston Water Power. 15
Hanover.....105	Adams Express.....68
Irving.....114	Wells-Fargo Express. 15⅛
Citizens'.....135	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅛
Peoples'.....140	American Express.....44½
East River.....111	United States Ex.....46
Market.....126	Merchants' Union Ex 13⅛
Nassau.....107	Pacific Mail.....41⅜
Corn Exchange.....130	Atlantic Mail.....31

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100⅝
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	117⅝	117¾
Pennsylvania Central	115⅛	115¾
Reading	103½	103⅝
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58¼
Catawissa Preferred	37⅞	38
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾	29
Northern Central	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	34⅝	34⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	88⅝

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Month of June, 1870	$263,328
Month of June, 1869	249,349
Increase	$13,979

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during the month of June, 1870, were as follows:

Passengers	$27,495 55
Freights	84,292 72
Miscellaneous	4,454 00
Total	$116,242 27
June, 1869	80,019 00
Increase	$36,223 27

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ WE DESIRE TO RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. Pamphlets with full information furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Nassau sts., N. Y.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ WE ARE STILL OFFERING A LIMITED quantity of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, (Principal and Interest payable in Gold,) at 90 and accrued interest. These Bonds are free of Government tax, Coupon or Registered, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into Stock of the Company, at par. The present advanced condition and large earnings of the road warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 11, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Resin, bbls	953
Cotton, bales	4,121	Beef, pkgs	41
Copper, bbls	76	Cut-meats, pkgs	47
Copper, cakes	1,064	Stearine, pkgs	160
Eggs, bbls	681	Butter, pkgs	1,355
Flour, bbls	17,072	Cheese, pkgs	7,552
Wheat, bushels	197,013	Tallow, pkgs	160
Corn, bushels	71,885	Oil-cake, pkgs	160
Barley, bushels	10,300	Pecans, pkgs	30
Oats, bushels	17,135	Pea-nuts, bags	130
Beans, bushels	129	Rice, pkgs	114
Hemp, bales	6	Starch, boxes	7,850
Hops, bales	14	Tobacco, hhds	557
Hides, No	1,332	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	2,327
Hides, bdls	48	Whisky, bbls	260
Leather, sides	13,450	Wool, bales	1,278
Spirits Turp., bbls	110		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Cicero*, for London—2,879 bags Linseed-cake, 1,000 bbls. Linseed-cake, 430 bags Oil-cake, 801 bbls. Resin, 22,753 bushels Wheat, 102 hhds. Tobacco, 109 bbls. Flour, 28 boxes Clocks.

By the bark *Gratia*, for Stettin—2,535 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Two Brothers*, for Corfu—5,700 cases Petroleum.

By the brig *H. M. Rowley*, for Malaga—82,560 Staves.

By the brig *Joshua King*, for Amsterdam—1,837 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Nellie Husted*, for Genoa—2,071 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *J. E. Holbrook*, Belle Isle, France—6,000 Staves, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steam-ship *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—16 bales Hemp, 3 cases Congress Water, 48 cases Cigars, 92 pkgs. Beef, 3 pkgs. Clothing, 1 bbl. Wine, 960 boxes Extracts, 26 cks. Metals, 15 pkgs. Grease, 7,500 bu. Wheat, 244 bales Tobacco, 78 boxes Tobacco, 351 cases Sewing-machines, 300 bales Cotton, 21 pkgs. Casings, 7 bales Furs, 3 boxes Gauges, 7 boxes Machinery, 30 cks. Copper, 150 hhds. Syrup, 1 case Preserves.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $6 80@$7 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Business has been very dull in this market, but prices have not varied essentially. At Baltimore, 600 bags Rio, by the British brig *Eudoia*, were reported sold on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The demand was limited, and prices were depressed and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of only 702 bales for prompt delivery, including 316 bales to shippers and 386 bales to spinners. Also, 1,950 bales for forward delivery, including 1,000 bales, basis Low Middling, for July, 18c.@18¼c.; 400 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 18c.@18¼c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, October, 17½c.; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, November, 17½c., and 200 bales, November and December, 17½c. ℘ lb. At the close, some lots were available at a fraction off the annexed nominal:

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	18	18⅛
Low Middling	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,121
Receipts last week	10,686
Receipts the preceding week	7,640
Receipts since Sept. 1	709,526
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	538,720
Export clearances since our last	300
Exports since Sept. 1	405,425
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	33,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for low grades, which have been in brisk request for shipment and on speculative account, and not offered freely either for prompt or forward delivery at the current rates, which show an advance of 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl. on the ruling figures of Saturday. The demand for the medium and better grades has been moderate, on the basis of our revised quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,850 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 25; inferior to good extra State, $5 50@$5 85; good to very choice do. at $5 85@$6 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 45@$5 75 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales have been 7,250 bbls. shipping extras, chiefly State, for late July and early August delivery, part at $5 75 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 85@$5 25
Extra State	5 50@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 35@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 45@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 8 25
Extra City shipping	5 65@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	6 40@ 8 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 60@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in good demand at improved prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$7 for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $7@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more demand and buoyant at $5 10@$6 30 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; $5 60 for Southern; $5 50 for Calorie, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 470 bbls.

GRAIN—At the opening of 'Change, under the existing war reports, and the early buoyancy in Gold, Wheat was quoted 3c.@5c. a bushel higher, and not offered freely, but the demand was without spirit. During regular business hours, buyers showed but little disposition to operate freely at any material advance. The reaction in Gold from 115¾ to 113¼ tended to check the inquiry from shippers and speculators. Toward the close, holders were more eager to place No. 2 Spring, and for boat-loads of good Milwaukee were quite willing to accept $1 30 a bushel, which price had been refused early in the day; but the latest bids were not over $1 27@$1 28. The few full loads sold, grading good, were placed at $1 30 per bushel. The lower grades of Spring were not in much request, and were irregular. Prime No. 1 Spring was scarce and wanted up to the close at $1 35@$1 36 per bushel. Good to prime Amber Western (Winter) was in fair demand and held with much confidence throughout the day. White Wheat was in rather better request and firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 119,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 65 for ordinary to good; Red and Amber Western, chiefly at $1 42@$1 48, chiefly at $1 45@$1 47 in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 35@$1 36; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 31 for poor to prime Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 27@$1 30; $1 16@$1 25, chiefly at $1 19@$1 22, for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 05@$1 10; Rejected Spring, $1@$1 05; White Genesee at $1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 45@$1 48 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in comparatively limited demand, opening steadily, but closing heavily and in favor of purchasers. The offerings were more liberal, and holders seemed eager to realize, particularly on the lower grades, received by canal, for which there was not much inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 07 for small lots of old mixed Western; 91c.@$1 05 for poor to very choice new mixed Western, closing at $1 03 for prime; $1 07@$1 12 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 18@$1 20 for White do., in car lots, and 88c.@$1 for Unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive on the basis of $1 08@$1 12 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been dull and heavy; 8,000 bushels inferior Western were sold on private terms. Barley-malt continues inactive at from $1 05@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ℘ bushel. Sales, 2,350 bushels. Oats have been rather slow of sale at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,500 bushels at 63c.@64½c. for ordinary to good mixed Western in store and afloat; 70c.@72c. for ordinary to prime White State and Ohio ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 109 bbls. Flour and 22,753 bushels Wheat for London, 7,500 bushels Wheat for Hamburg, and 14,000 bushels Wheat for Belle Isle, (France.)

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, July 11, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,281,913	Barley	98,600
Corn	483,540	Malt	109,478
Oats	655,068	Peas	12,700
Rye	28,816		

The Albany *Argus* says: The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 9, 1870:

Lumber—Geo. Jemison, Oswego; H. C. Abbe, Oswego; City of Troy, Oswego; Adelbert, Oswego; Robert, of Lyons' Falls; Hylander, Boonville; Charley, Tonowanda; C. H. Hunt, Tonowanda; Ætna, Lyons' Falls; A. J. Lewis, Olean.

Coal—Fall Brook, No. 19, Geneva; Onondaga, Geneva; Kittie Davis, Geneva; Restless, Geneva; S. J. Bolton, Watkins; H. Flanigan, Watkins; Fall Brook, No. 13, Watkins.

Staves—Geo. H. Myer, Buffalo; Ben Flagler, Buffalo; Woodbine, Buffalo; John McKenzie, Buffalo; J. Allison, Buffalo; R. P. Bordell, Buffalo.

Wheat—John Garrison, Buffalo; Alwan S. Carpenter, Buffalo; Corrie H. Platt, Buffalo; Willard Johnson, Buffalo; Thos. Kingsford, Buffalo; Sonora, Oswego.

Corn—Anan Harmon, Buffalo; James McGean, Jr., Buffalo.

Salt—J. A. Hart, Syracuse; Eleanor, Syracuse.

Oats—A. Sperry, Buffalo.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in July in the years 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
1869	13,400	622,800	268,200
1870	18,600	567,500	51,500
	Inc. 5,200	Inc. 55,300	Dec. 216,700

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst. inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	92,100	4,759,200	1,671,400	11,800
1870	105,700	5,071,000	509,000	82,400
	Inc. 13,600	Inc. 311,800	Dec. 1,162,400	Inc. 70,600

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 75,960 bbls. Flour.

HAY—Bale Hay continues quiet at steady prices We quote at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been in slack request, at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The past week's receipts were 66,835 Hides; sales, 19,530 Hides and 60 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 900 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 11½ lbs., private terms; 1,850 Dry Entre Rios, 19½ lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 175 Dry Entre Rios Kips, 11 lbs.; 800 Dry Corrientes, 23 lbs.; 2,000 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 525 Dry Acapulco, 22 lbs., 19½c., currency, as they run; 1,050 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs.; 1,700 Dry Mexican Kips, 10@12 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry West India, 24 lbs., 16c.; 3,500 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 19½c., currency, as they run; 100 Dry Southern, 19 lbs.; 1,250 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 48¾ lbs.; 850 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Heifer, 37 lbs.; 700 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Kips, 21¾ lbs.; 620 Wet-salted California, 50 lbs.; 2,700 Wet-salted Texas, (parts to arrive,) 65 lbs.; 500 City Slaughter, 65 lbs.; 80 bales Slaughter Cow, 11½ lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 116,600 Hides and 625 bales, (same time last year 170,700 Hides and 50 bales,) as follows: 47,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 9,400 Dry Montevideo, 21,600 Dry Rio Grande, 7,700 Dry Orinoco, 4,400 Dry Central American, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 9,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 500 Dry and Salted West India, 4,200 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 5,200 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, 1,600 Wet-salted Para, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 625 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, and steady, within a range of from 10c.@25c., for crop of 1869, ℘ lb. We quote in detail, thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ℘ lb. The receipts have been 14 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted steady, but has been without remarkable animation. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 35c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 35c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@30c., currency, ℘ lb. The receipts since our last have been 13,450 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand at unchanged prices. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 20c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ℘ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	29c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	36c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed and quoted a shade cheaper; 1,800 bbls. Strained have been sold at from $1 92½@$1 95 ℘ 280 lbs. The receipts have been 953 bbls.; exports, 801 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair supply and moderate demand on the basis of 37½c.@38c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; sales, 375 bbls.; receipts, 110 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 37½c.@38c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $2 50@$3 ℘ 280 lbs.; the latter for choice White. Tar, $1 50@... Pitch, $2 37½@$... ℘ bbl.

OILS—There has been a very limited call for all articles in this line on the basis of our quotations. We quote: Crude Whale at 61c.@67c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale 77½c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached Sperm at $1 57@$1 63; Lard-oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 93c.@96c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 37½@$1 40 ℘ gallon; Menhaden at 47½c.@50c.; Spermaceti at 27½c.@27¾c.; Extra Refined Seal at 82c.@88c. ℘ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@53c.; Southern Yellow, 61c.@64c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@72½c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in less confident demand, and quoted less firm, on the basis of 14½c.@14¾c., in bulk, and 18½c.@18¾c. in shipping order, ℘ gallon. At the Creek, sales were reported of equal to 2,500 bbls. for forward delivery, within a range of from $4@$4 20 for Upper and Lower Road deliveries, ℘ bbl. At Oil City, a sale of equal to 1,000 bbls. was reported at $4 50 ℘ bbl. Refined Oil has been held quite stiffly, on a fairly active demand, in the local market, mainly for July and early August delivery; sales here, 12,000 bbls. Standard White, for prompt and forward (up to Aug. 15) delivery, at 28c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia business was dull, only 1,000 bbls. Standard White having been reported sold for July delivery, at 27½c. net. The export clearances hence include 1,837 bbls. Refined, for Amsterdam; 2,535 bbls. do., for Stettin; 2,071 bbls. do., for Genoa, and 5,700 cases for Corfu. Refined Oil in cases has been in quite moderate request, yet quoted at 31½c.@33c., as extremes, ℘ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet, at about 9½c. for shipping order, and 4½c.@4¾c. in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in light request for prompt delivery at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at $29 50@$29 75 for Western Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 75 for Prime, and $28@$28 25 for City Mess, ℘ bbl. New Mess has been in rather more demand for forward delivery, and sales have been reported since our last, of 1,750 bbls., including seller July, at $29 50; seller August, at $29 35@$29 50; seller July and August, at $29 45@$29 50; seller first half of September, at $29 50; and seller to April 15, 1871, at $23 ℘ bbl. Cut-meats have been quiet but firm. Sales have been reported of 180 pkgs. at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 17c.@23c. for Western and City Hams, the latter rate for choice, in tight tierces; and 23c.@25c. for Bagged do., the latter rate for Duffield, ℘ lb. Bacon has been inactive at about 14c. for Cumberland; 14½c.@15c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ℘ lb.; sales, 70 pkgs. Lard has been held with more firmness, but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 tierces and bbls. at 14½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle rendered, chiefly at 15⅛c.@15½c. for City, and 16½c.@16¾c. for fair to choice Western Steam, ℘ lb. Also, 1,000 tcs. Prime Steam, seller July and September, at 16½c. ℘ lb. Beef has been very quiet at former quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 90 bbls., in lots, at $12@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef rules dull at $25@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been very dull at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ℘ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 1,355 pkgs. Cheese has been quiet at from 5c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very Common to prime Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 7,552 boxes.

RICE—Has been firm, but inactive.

SKINS—Deer have been very quiet, and nearly nominal in price. Sales 3,000 lbs. Para, 3,000 lbs. Central American, and 6,000 lbs. Texas and Southern; receipts, 6 bales from Curacoa, and 8 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@34c.; Para, 40c., gold, ℘ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ℘ lb. Goats have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 60 bales Mexican, 43 bales Payta, and to arrive, 18 bales East India; receipts, 291 bales from Curacoa, 39 bales from Buenos Ayres, and 28 bales from New-Orleans. We quote: Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ℘ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 45c.@50c., currency.

SUGARS—An active business has been reported since our last for Raw, chiefly for refining purposes, at very firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 3,067 hhds. Cuba, English Island and Porto Rico at from 9½c.@10½c.; and 594 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10½c. ℘ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba quite strong at 9¾c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in active request, ranging from 11½c.@11¾c., as extremes, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 70,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Inferior to Prime; 37,500 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@20½c.; 28,500 lb. Grease at 8½c.@14½c., ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand, and quoted rather stronger in price; sales, 350 bbls., at $1@$1 01, chiefly at $1, for wood and iron-hoop pkgs., ℘ gallon; receipts, 270 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually dull today. The inquiry for room has been limited. The available supply of room, however, is not large, and ship-owners, are generally firm in their views. For Liverpool, there were taken 850 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ℘ lb.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; 30 hhds. Tallow and 70 boxes Bacon on private terms; and 2,800 boxes Cheese at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For London, by sail, 100 tons Oil-cake at 20s. ℘ ton; and, reported, 15,500 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Havre, 15,000 bushels Wheat were reported at 8½d. ℘ bushel. For Bremen, a ship with 6,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For a Continental port direct, a bark with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 11, 1870.

Trade in all descriptions of Live Stock was dull this forenoon. It was useless for salesmen to endeavor to push off poor grades—butchers would not purchase such like even at the lowest rates. Good Steers sold from 16c.@17c. ℘ lb.; the general run of the markets was from 15½c.@16½c. ℘ lb. for fair Steers; poor light Steers and dry Cows sold slowly and in quite small lots at 12c. ℘ lb. Veals rule rather high; grass Calves sell from 7c.@9c. ℘ lb., and fat Veals go from 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Sheep are dull from 5½c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Hogs are uncertain and the sales are few. Prices depend more on the supply than on the quality of the animals on sale. A considerable part of the dullness in Live Stock depends on the exorbitant price of ice, as butchers can only purchase for the moment, and also depends somewhat on the departure to the country of many up-town families. Milch Cows are stationary at last week's rates, ranging from $50@$110 ℘ head.

SALES TODAY.

T. C. EASTMAN sold, for ALEX. MANN, 93 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 15c.@17c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGON sold for selves 19 Canada Steers and Cows, a common, poor lot, at 12c. ℘ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. MERRIT & BURCHARD sold for selves 93 Kentucky Steers, nice cattle, from 16½c.@17c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER, 90 Kentucky Steers, good cattle, from 16c.@16½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. S. B. RICHARDSON sold for self, 65 Ohio Steers, common cattle, at 14c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. C. S. GLOM sold for self, 82 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 15c.@16c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. SCHUSTER sold for self, 300 Steers, mixed lot, from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, from 15c.@16½c. ℘ lb., weight 7@8 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 20 Sheep, weight 1,765 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 84 Sheep, weight 6,655 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 4 Lambs, weight 250 lbs., at 12c. ℘ lb.; 79 Lambs, weight 12,655 lbs., at 11c. ℘ lb.; 52 Calves, weight 10,319 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb. J. KIRBY sold 12 Calves, weight 2,150 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 36 Calves, weight 4,575 lbs., at 10¾c. ℘ lb.; 104 Lambs, weight 5,770 lbs., at 10¼c. ℘ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,170 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 251 Sheep, weight 22,150 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 173 Lambs, weight 9,096 lbs., at 9c. ℘ lb.; 5 Culls, weight 505 lbs., at 4½c. ℘ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 54 Sheep, weight 5,185 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 169 Lambs, weight 9,252 lbs. at 11c. ℘ lb.; 35 Sheep, weight 3,700 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 57 Lambs, weight 306 lbs., at 10½c. ℘ lb.; 47 Sheep, weight 3,870 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,050 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 22 Sheep, weight 1,940 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 19 Sheep, weight 1,510 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 38 Sheep, weight 3,115 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 50 Sheep, weight 4,090 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 168 Sheep, weight 11,460 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street for week ending July 11, 1870: 2,699 head of horned Cattle, 60 Cows, 596 Calves. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending July 9, 1870: 1,543 head of horned Cattle, 4,599 Hogs, 5,739 Sheep, arrived in 162 cars. There were slaughtered during same week in same yards, 313 head of horned Cattle, 4,583 Hogs, 5,690 Sheep. Gross arrivals at CHAMBERLIN'S yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending July 11, 1870, 3,550 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 6c.@7½c. ℘ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 10c.@12c. ℘ lb.; 35 Cows and Calves sold together at $45, $50, $75 and $100 ℘ head, and ... Calves from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GISELLE, and BROTHER BILL AND ME, and GRAND BALLET.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Grand collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as at early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Continued excitement prevails in Paris on the Spanish-throne question. In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Duke GRAMMONT said that at present he could not make known the position of the negotiations. France, it is said, will not consent to a Congress of the Powers until Prussia has yielded on the Hohenzollern question. Prince LEOPOLD is at Ems, and assists at the council held there by the King and his Ministers. The horses of the Emperor, it is stated, have been sent to the front. In case of war, the Emperor, it is said, will command in person, with the Prince Imperial attached to his Staff. The Danes are reported to be strongly in favor of a war against Prussia. The North German Parliament has been summoned to give France her answer. The *Gazette* says Duke GRAMMONT'S words in the Corps Legislatif last week were "a provocation rather than the prudent language of a statesman," and if this was his object, "he had better take care." In Spain the Regency has renewed the declaration that the choice of Prince LEOPOLD was dictated by no hostility to France. The *L'Imparcial*, of Madrid, insists that NAPOLEON is endeavoring to elevate Prince ALFONSO to the throne. SERRANO, it is said, stated to the French Minister in an interview, that he never interfered with a nomination for the throne, in order that he might not be accused of wishing to retain the Regency, and in this matter he had acted as usual. In London and Liverpool the markets were very much affected yesterday, and United States bonds fluctuated two per cent., becoming strong in the afternoon as a more reassuring feeling prevailed. The London *Times*, in a long article on the subject, says that the neutral Powers must prevent a war which it claims would be a blot upon the civilization of the age. France is thought to be in the wrong. The subject was introduced into Parliament last evening, and in both Houses every assurance was given that the English Government would exert all its power to procure a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Advices from Berlin received in London deny the reported naval activity in the Baltic on the part of Prussia, and state that the orders to the ironclads of that country which were at Plymouth to proceed to the Baltic, have been revoked. In Lisbon the events of the past few days have caused great excitement, and several Cabinet meetings have been held.

EUROPE.

Two thousand troops have been dispatched to Mulhouse, France, the scene of the last laborers' strike. There has been no serious outbreak as yet, but 16,000 men remain idle. JORDAIN'S manufactory, in that city, has been destroyed by fire, whether the work of an incendiary or not is unknown....The project of law fixing the limits to which the Press shall confine itself in publishing details of military movements, is to be discussed in the Corps Legislatif.....The Admiral and officers of the American Squadron have arrived at Brussels, France, and been warmly received. The naval practice-ship, *Savannah*, is at the Scilly Islands ....The *Giornal di Roma* denies that any undue pressure has been brought to bear by the Pope to influence the Fathers present at the Ecumenical Council in their votes on the infallibility dogma... Lancashire, England, was visited with a heavy storm on Sunday, which flooded the country, did great damage to the mills and other property, and caused the loss of several lives....In a railway collision near Carlisle, on Sunday, two persons were killed and several injured....The remains of the Fenian convict, THOMPSON, has been delivered to his friends under a promise that there shall be no unusual display at the funeral.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Messrs. ANTHONY and CRAGIN, re-elected for seven years, were presented. Among the bills passed was one placing at the disposal of the Executive bronze for an equestrian statue of the late Secretary RAWLINS. The bill providing for the confirmation of titles to purchases of land sold for taxes in the Southern States led to considerable debate, but was finally passed. At 12:50 P. M. the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was taken up; various amendments was agreed to, among them one appropriating $100,000 for a barge office in this City. An amendment providing for the payment of amounts due and to become due for contract work on the New-York Post-office, was adopted. Also, after discussion, an amendment appropriating $300,000 for a fire-proof extension to Winders building in Washington, for the use of the War Department. Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session. After remaining in session, with a brief recess, until 9:40 o'clock, the consideration of the bill was resumed, and the remaining amendments reported from Committee adopted, and the Senate, at 10½ P. M., adjourned. In the Executive Session the New-York Federal nominations were discussed, and confirmed almost unanimously.

In the House but comparatively little work was done. Although so late in the session, a large number of new bills were introduced. The only important one of these was offered by Mr. MUNGEN, and is in relation to the protection of the laboring classes against Chinese immigration. A resolution declaring the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution duly ratified, and therefore binding upon the several branches of the General Government and that of the States and Territories, was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President. The bill exempting from tax as manufacturers pork-packers and those engaged in other branches of the pork trade, was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was disposed of, such of the Senate amendments as were not concurred in being referred to a conference committee. A conference committee was also appointed on the TAX and Tariff bill. The Senate joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of Indian delegations visiting Washington was passed, after some debate. In the Kentucky Contested Election case, ZIEGLER *vs.* RICE, the minority report giving the latter, the sitting member, the seat, was adopted. The case of Mr. SEGAR of Virginia, claiming his seat as a member at large, was also disposed of, the majority report denying his right to a seat being agreed to. Pending a discussion as to taking up the bill in reference to the appropriation for the Delaware Breakwater, the House at 4½ P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL.

About fifty Baptist clergymen, pursuant to a call, met in Boston, yesterday, to consider the subject of pulpit eulogies on the late CHARLES DICKENS. After debate, it was concluded that no special expression of opinion was called for.

The White Stockings, of Chicago, were defeated in Philadelphia, yesterday, by the Athletics, in a game of base-ball, by a score of 17 to 12.

Miss KILLDUFF, daughter of Dr. KILLDUFF, of Philadelphia, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Broad-street Natatorium, while bathing, having gone beyond her depth.

One of the contractors of the Toronto and Nippissing Railway of Canada is reported to have left for California for the purpose of procuring Chinese laborers.

Five hundred Chinamen arrived at St. Louis yesterday, from which they are to go into the interior to work on plantations.

The Yale Freshmen Boat Crew, which is to race with the Freshmen Crew of Harvard, on the 22d inst., are now training. WALTER BROWN, of Portland, is the "coach."

ELIZA A. SMITH, of North Kingston, R. I., while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, took her two children, aged respectively three years and eleven weeks old, from their bed on Friday night and drowned them in a rain-water cistern. She afterwards drowned herself. Her husband, sleeping in another bed at the time, was not awakened.

The property destroyed by the Broad-street fire, in Philadelphia, was valued at $100,000. Owing to the riots which occurred among the firemen in that city on Sunday, a paid department is called for. In consequence of the trouble two of the companies have been dismissed the service.

The *Colonial Standard*, of Kingston, dated 25th ult., states that a smart shock of earthquake was felt in Bridgetown, Barbadoes, at about 7¾ o'clock, on the night of the 8th.

Reports received at Washington under date of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, July 6, give the details of the Indian raid on South Pass City on the 25th ult., in which three citizens were killed, and the bodies of the victims afterward discoverrd terribly mutilated.

A serious riot in Louisa County, Va., is reported, in which three men were dangerously wounded and a number of others more or less injured. Pistols and knives were used freely.... The Virginia Legislature adjourned last night until the first of October.

The Department of Docks had a meeting yesterday, and received reports concerning the unsafe condition of a number of docks of the City; also, a communication from PETER COOPER relative to the employment of unskilled laborers.

The Gold market was greatly excited yesterday over the war news from Europe, and early in the morning Gold was sold as high as 115¾. The price fell off during the day in consequence of pacific rumors.

The Mayor, yesterday, sent a communication to the Common Council calling their attention to the necessity of redistricting the City so that no election district shall contain more than 4000 voters. An ineffectual attempt was made to reconsider the resolution to affix somebody's patent gas-burner to each of the public lamps.

HENRY GALWAY, a defendant in the anti-gambling fraud suit, was examined yesterday before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The Threatened War.

We have no very decisive news to record this morning in relation to the difficulty between France and Prussia, but it is as difficult as ever it was to understand how the misunderstanding can be settled without war. France has acted within the last two days in a manner which implies that she does not desire, and will not have, peace. She has dictated terms to Prussia which could scarcely be accepted without humiliation, and she has acted in anticipation that these terms will be rejected. Almost before her ultimatum was dispatched, she began to make active preparations for hostilities. This may be nothing more than an idle menace, but if so NAPOLEON has been guilty of an aberration which will go far to justify the belief that he is no longer master of his own actions. The probability seems rather to be that there are certain circumstances not yet fully known to the world in connection with the Hohenzollern affair. The Emperor of the French may have proofs before him that Prussia was the means of bringing Prince LEOPOLD forward in pursuance of some deeply laid intrigue. A conference of the Great Powers might elicit the truth on the subject, but France will not agree to such a conference until Prussia has compelled Prince LEOPOLD to withdraw his pretensions. This leaves the dispute where it stood a week ago, and seems to exclude that friendly intervention on the part of England which, as Mr. GLADSTONE assured the House of Commons yesterday, the British Government was anxious to offer.

The uncompromising course pursued by France has not met with the approval of the English Ministry, but if NAPOLEON has made up his mind that the trial of strength between France and Prussia had better take place at once, the remonstrances of Great Britain would not change his purpose. The French people are evidently with him, and perhaps there is no independent Power in Europe which would sincerely regret to see Prussia reduced from her present foremost position. There is every reason to believe that even if Prussia gave way in reference to Prince LEOPOLD, France would at once demand fresh "guarantees." This programme indicated by the official *Moniteur*, opens up a field for negotiation such as might well set all "friendly offices" at defiance. If persevered in, it would leave Prussia no choice but an appeal to arms. The truth seems to be that NAPOLEON is quite resolved to ascertain whether France or Prussia is to play the part of dictator in Europe. England has more and more withdrawn herself from all such rivalries, and her voice would consequently be little regarded. If she will have perpetual peace, she must pay the price of the blessing in reduced power and influence.

The Treasury and the Gold Market.

Caution is at all times a most desirable quality in a Secretary of the Treasury; at the present moment it is imperatively needed. Theorize as we may in reference to the improvement of our national credit, and our comparative exemption from the immediate effects of a financial shock in Europe,—this at least is clear: We cannot too carefully weigh the possible effects of such a shock upon American finance, nor too carefully prepare for contingencies which at any moment may be precipitated upon us. The snake of the gold market is scotched merely,—not killed, as the more sanguine have supposed. Whether its capacity for inflicting future mischief shall be great or small, depends in no small degree upon the course pursued by the Treasury.

The tendency of the Treasury policy first to force down, and then to keep down, the gold premium has been derived less from the actual sales of surplus coin, than from the known determination of the Secretary to thwart the game of the "bulls" among the speculators by the use of the coin at his command. The "bulls" learned that they were playing not only against the "bears," but against the Government, and prudently withdrew from a contest in which the odds were so decidedly against them. The periodical sales, by order of the Treasury, may have sometimes served to avert slight fluctuations, the result of legitimate banking necessities; but with the will of the officials at Washington understood, the effect upon the gamblers would probably have been the same, though actual sales had been few and far between. All this implies strength on the part of the Treasury; and strength in this case presupposes a certain accumulation of coin.

We have spoken only of a period during which other causes imparted additional force to the action of the Treasury. There has been no homeward flow of United States bonds; the movement has been quiet, but always in the opposite direction. Enormous amounts of railroad bonds have also been sent to Europe—so serving to adjust temporarily the financial balance, and to keep our gold market in a condition favorable to a decline of the premium.

The events of the last few days should satisfy us that these influences, from which the country has derived much substantial assistance, are exposed to sudden and serious disturbance. Say what we may, Wall-street sympathizes with quickened pulsations at the money centers of Europe. With disturbing forces at work there, we cannot hope to preserve absolute unchangeableness here. Matters will exhibit more than ordinary unsettlement if the effect of panic at London, Paris, or Frankfort be to send hither our Government bonds, and to close those markets to the railroad bonds on whose sale there we rely for aid in arranging mercantile differences between the countries. The Treasury will then find itself in conflict with influences less easily controlled than those against which it has hitherto contended. It has thus far sailed in smooth water. Its task will be infinitely more arduous if the natural laws of trade and finance come to the relief of the speculators.

We speak only of what may happen. But the cautious financier will not overlook contingencies so fraught with embarrasment. He will so mold his policy as to be prepared for them. Now, his first essential is a reserve of strength. He must have an accumulation of coin sufficient for much more than every-day purposes. His ability to prevent violent fluctuations in the gold market, and to frustrate the plans to which at such a time the speculators will resort, will be, to a large extent, regulated by the amount of coin at his command. The knowledge that it is there, and that in the presence of certain events it will be used to prevent any great vicissitude, will of itself operate beneficially. But no vain display of power will suffice. The Treasury must be positively strong in its own resources, or its hold upon Wall-street will indeed be feeble.

This aspect of the subject derives more urgent importance from the evident inclination of Congress to sanction a continuance of the policy which would render any large accumulation of coin impossible. Any financial legislation that may now be adopted should have a direct reference to the perils and probabilities of the hour. These seem to us to suggest the desirableness of a policy which shall enable the Government in some measure to protect the community from disasters which may follow the difficulties now arising on the other side of the sea.

European Armies and the Present Crisis

If the present crisis in Europe is productive of no other result, we may at least be tolerably certain that it will delay the removal of that curse of the States of the Old World—standing armies. No subject has been more frequently discussed during the last twelve months than the necessity for an agreement among the Great Powers pointing to a general disarmament. It was only about a week ago that we found the Liberals in the French Legislative Assembly objecting to a vote for the annual military contingent of 90,000 men, and a few days later came the very significant comment upon the change of public feeling, that an increase of the force to the extent of 100,000 men had been passed by the assembled Deputies. One of the questions on which the Prussian Liberals have to meet their constituents is as to the maintenance of the existing strength of the army, and the contingent military budget of sixty-seven millions of thalers, (about $50,250,000 gold). On this question we find the *Weser Zeitung*, of Bremen, writing, about three weeks ago, to the following effect:

> "One thing must be steadily kept in view. The defensive strength of Germany is on no account to be weakened or shaken. * * * We regard the North-German Army as the best bulwark of peace in Europe; we regret that this bulwark is so costly, but we belive that a chronic danger of war, even leaving actual war quite out of the question, would force us to make sacrifices to double or treble the amount."

This appeal is made to the national Liberals of Germany, and it need scarcely be said that in the light of recent events, its force will be made to appear irresistible.

The magnitude of such a struggle as that now threatened between France and Prussia, is but faintly represented by the fact that in a fortnight each of these Powers could place in the field half a million of well-disciplined soldiers. Viewed as a drain upon the productive industry of either country, the maintenance of such a force must be regarded as a permanent source of weakness rather than of strength. Regarded merely as a question of figures, peace would appear to be a more imperative necessity to France than to Prussia. The capital of her national debt is more than ten times larger than that of Prussia, and her contributions to account of interest and sinking fund proportionally greater. In 1868 Prussia paid under this head a sum equivalent to about $12,800,000 gold, while the expenditure of France for the same purpose amounted to nearly $124,000,000 gold. The French military budget instead of being limited to the sum of fifty million dollars, already quoted as the Prussian limit, is not less than seventy-five millions in gold. The fact must also be noted that the last census showed the population of the associated States of North Germany to be thirty-eight millions, or almost exactly equal to that of France, while the density of population—117 persons to the square mile—was precisely the same in both countries. The ability to bear taxation of the North German population is certainly not so great as that of the French nation, while their disposition to submit to it is very emphatically less.

Taking these facts either as a measure of readiness for war, or as an argument in favor of a desire for peace, it is equally certain that they represent a state of things which the present ebulition of warlike sentiment will do much to perpetuate. While we must regret such a necessity on the score of a common civilization, and a common humanity, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it will tend to our national profit. Heavy as are our own burdens of taxation, they are, in proportion to our resources, much less than those of most of the States of Europe; and the continuance of burdens which bear most hardly upon the artisans and laborers of the Old World cannot fail to swell the tide of emigration to these shores.

Where Are the Police?

It has become a custom for the young ruffians who infest the upper parts of the City, and make them more dangerous than the backwoods, to sally out on Saturday nights with their week's wages in their pockets, and enter on a prolonged debauch. In gangs of large numbers, they traverse the streets all night long, stopping at every grog-shop to take in a fresh supply of liquid fire. The consequences are generally such as might be anticipated. One outrage gives rise to another, and it is not uncommon for murder to wind up these abominable orgies. Every Monday morning the papers have to chronicle one or more deeds of bloodshed committed by these drunken gangs. Last Saturday night, three of them scouring the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, wound up their diversions by aggravated personal assaults, in two instances on saloon-keepers to whom they had refused payment, and in the other on a passing party of inoffensive Germans. Their amusement resulted in the death of one man, and the serious wounding of two others. In almost every case the guilty parties when arrested are recognized as old offenders by the Police. An experienced detective on hearing of such an attack will even name with some degree of certainty the persons engaged in it.

The conclusion is, therefore, forced upon us that the guardians of the peace stand by night after night to see these miscreants going about on their errands of lawlessness and put forth no hand to restrain them. A man known to be a burglar, if found abroad after dark under suspicious circumstances, will perhaps be taken into custody. Yet men equally notorious as thieves and murderers are allowed to pass without challenge. At the very next corner, perhaps, the hidden knife or pistol which should convict these marauders, as his tools convict the house-breaker, is called into play, and the policeman comes halting up after the surgeon and the Coroner.

This is the wrong way to go to work. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and it is more desirable to avert one murder than to hang a hundred murderers. If the Police have not the power to arrest notorious brawlers at times and under circumstances when all experience shows they are on the direct road to crime, they should be given that power at once. Half their usefulness is gone without it. In France a convicted felon, released from jail, is under Police surveillance from that time forth, and liable at any time to arrest and confinement in the interests of justice. Perhaps that would be a measure savoring too much of despotism for our republican tastes, but some modification of it might be profitably adopted. A rowdy who is known to be a rowdy, known to be in the habit of carrying dangerous weapons, and of using them when drunk, might safely be locked up, whenever encountered in his Saturday night's spree, without any great detriment to the Republic. It is the object of a Police force not to punish, or even so much to detect crime, as to make it impossible. But that object can never be fulfilled without greater latitude in the restraint of criminal intentions, as well as of criminal acts.

If our Police are ever strengthened to this extent, we trust that Superintendent JOURDAN will take the first opportunity to break up the thieves' nest which now exists at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. As yet this corner has hardly achieved the sanguinary glory of several other localities. Nobody has yet been murdered there—at least, not that we know of—but its frequenters are apt students in villainy, and if let alone, may one day rival the famous Nineteenth-street gang itself. Scarcely a night passes—we should say scarcely a day, for these heroes scorn the shield of darkness—when some luckless wayfarer in that quarter is not stripped of any property he may have about him. When our Police force, and our Police regulations are as strict as they should be, there will be an end to all such outrages.

The West and Congress.

The West feels aggrieved, and not wholly without reason. It interprets the action of Congress on the apportionment question as hostile to its just claims; and the shape which the dissatisfaction assumes foreshadows the growth of new sectional difficulties The number of Representatives under the present census has mainly engaged attention; while the date at which the fresh apportionment comes into force received less than fair consideration, although it is a point which vitally concerns the States acquiring increased representative influence. These States ask, properly enough, that whatever additional members they may be found entitled to, shall have seats in the next Congress; but their request, though strenuously urged at Washington, and ably sustained by the leading Western journals, has not been favorably entertained. The result is a feeling of discontent which no statesman can treat with indifference. For sectionalism, once begun, grows apace; and in this instance its action will be directed against the East, which, in the future, will be the weaker part of the Union.

Equitable reasons alone should have secured for the West the earliest possible enjoyment of whatever representative strength the official record of its growth may confer upon it. What ought to be done cannot be done too soon. A very moderate amount of official energy would have rendered the results of the pending census available for the elections this Fall. The failure to do this may be only a consequence of the feebleness and uncertainty of purpose which has marked the proceedings of the present session, in regard to every important subject that has arisen; but the West, with its exuberant vitality and its characteristic impatience of delay, attributes the circumstance to sectional greed and jealousy,—and from this imputation we fear that the East will ultimately suffer.

Hence the failure to make the revised apportionment the basis of the representation to be provided for this Fall, is as inexpedient as it is unjust. The governing power in the Union tends Westward. It is the West which profits most by the accessions to our population from emigration, and which moves with giant strides toward numerical supremacy. The dreams which make it the future seat of empire may never be fulfilled,—other conditions than those of area and numbers enter into the problem to be determined. But there can be no doubt that the legislative strength of the West, already large, will so rapidly increase that it will hold the balance of power in a very few years. The coming apportionment will in this respect tell a story which each succeeding census will repeat. The East, therefore, cannot afford to provoke the hostility of the West. As a matter of prudence, its goodwill and hearty alliance should be secured. Its interests are those of the Union, which knows no East or West; but to avert sectional differences, the causes which contribute to a sense of sectional wrong must be studiously avoided. The misfortune of this session is, that Eastern Senators and Representatives have so handled the question of apportionment that it has become a ground of offense, an occasion of complaint, instead of being made the means of inspiring confidence in the generosity and the just instincts of the older States.

We can but hope that the next Congress will be wiser and more liberal than the present, and that to the extent of its opportunities it will mitigate the consequences of the blunder, which lends a semblance of justification to the bitter complaints now heard in the West.

The Free Baths.

New brooms sweep clean, and public baths may prove most attractive when invested with the freshness of novelty; but even admitting this we cannot but rejoice over the results observed since the opening of the free lavatories on the North and East Rivers. Fifteen thousand persons have visited the two establishments at the foot of Charles and Fifth streets, respectively, in a single day, and if their example is to be widely followed, the "great unwashed" of whom we have heard so much will soon exist, so far as New-York is concerned, only in name. It is a matter for congratulation, too, that this wholesome desire for ablution has been checked by no accident, even of the slightest description. No young lady unaccustomed to salt water has lost her self-possession after entering the bath, and laid herself flat on the bottom—an accident of frequent occurrence to novices—and gone through the strange process of unpremeditated, yet to all appearance, voluntary suffocation. No unlucky nurse-maid has given her helpless charge a plunge, and then lost it amid the foam and rush of the briny waves. No one of either sex, more unfortunate still, has been inconsiderate enough to attempt suicide in the baths. Neither, apart from casualty, have there been any unpleasant disturbances there. Whether from the antagonism between whisky and water, or the peaceful frame of mind that accompanies the aspiration to be clean, there have been no "bloody noses and cracked crowns"—no playful mayhem or jovial swinging of slung-shots, nor any of the cognate festivities wherewith Jones' Wood, and similar places of popular gathering, are wont occasionally to be enlivened. We hear, indeed, of no cloud to mar the general joy, save the inconvenient but traditional disposition of little boys to "go in swimming" too often, and thus, because of their numbers, to interfere with the movements of their elders. Even this trifling inconvenience has been met and provided for by the vigilant Superintendent KRACK. He has ordained that "Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays" shall be "days for gentlemen," that is, for male adults; and that on these days even the most closely disposed of youth must be accompanied by their parents.

The baths have now been opened about forty days, and up to last night about seventy-five thousand persons, or nearly two thousand a day, have availed themselves of their advantages. There is not the least doubt that such an agency, thus actively employed, must have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the general health. Next Summer there must be other baths opened, and thus, in time, the City Government may come to be called respectable.

Fruit Reports and Prospects.

It has come to be almost a matter of course that with the close approach of every fruit season, unfavorable reports are circulated as to the extent and quality of particular crops. This is done chiefly in the interest of speculators. The process is, however, a very absurd one, and is sure ultimately to defeat the originators. So many predictions of scarcity have been followed by overwhelming supplies, that the public ceases to believe statements put forth without good proof. Still, it may not be amiss to contradict false reports by citing good authority, and thus to prevent the circulation of other fictions. For example, a report is finding its way through the Press that the Delaware peach crop will not be more than half the usual average, and that growers are refusing to contract to deliver on the railroad for less than a dollar a basket. Of course this report may be true so far as the intention to force artificial prices is concerned, but the facts as to the crop are the reverse of those stated, if the Department of Agriculture is to be believed. Its report asserts that a full crop of peaches may be expected in Maryland and Delaware, and that the peach regions mostly depended on for market supplies will harvest fully an average crop. This being the prospect, any attempt to produce alarm must fail. The people, after having suffered from the sweltering heat of an exceptional Summer, look forward with some interest to the enjoyment of cool and luscious fruits, and any combination which should deprive the poorest among us of this boon ought to be prevented as far as possible.

Abundant supplies of other fruits are confidently expected. It is, says the Report "a great apple year in New-England." The amount of bloom was extraordinary in New-York, and the promise of a fine crop is excellent, as in all the Middle States—with some trifling local drawbacks, which will not affect the general result. There can, therefore, be no scarcity such as has occurred on some previous occasions. It will be of no avail for speculators to repeat their alarm-note of short supplies and high prices. The season is one of abundance, and prices must be governed accordingly.

The Naturalization bill of Judge DAVIS has passed the House in the form under which it was sent back from the Senate. As we have on more than one occasion pointed out, the bill interposes no new difficulties in the way of the attainment by foreigners of the rights of citizenship. On the contrary, it reduces the term of residence from five to four and a half years, and aims at freeing from ambiguities the existing mode of procedure. No one who is honestly desirous of preventing naturalization frauds can have any other sentiment than one of satisfaction with the passage of this measure, and the purity of our elections has probably much to gain by their being rigidly enforced.

RED CLOUD complained when in Washington that most of the presents of the Great Father failed to reach him on account of the multitude of streams that lay between them. It would appear from the liberal sum of fifty thousand dollars voted yesterday that the Indian Bureau had made a vigorous attempt at retrospective justice by giving the great Chief all that he could expect for the present, and as much as would compensate him for the losses of the past. If this somewhat expensive mode of propitiating the Sioux has no other result, it will at least furnish a problem of the first magnitude to the future antiquarian, who may find the bones of the Indian Chief associated with very profuse evidence of a much higher civilization than had ever been suspected to exist on the plains. Most people, however, would very much like to know how this fifty thousand dollars has been spent.

Like the philosopher who answered certain metaphysical objections against the possibility of motion by rising up and walking, Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, proposes to solve the problem lately propounded by Gov. HAWLEY relating to Chinese labor, by denying that it amounts to a difficulty at all. How, said the Republican Governor of Connecticut, are the gates of the Confinent to be opened to the world, and closed against the Chinaman? A bill was referred to a Committee in the House, yesterday, which bears the signature of the Democratic Representative from Ohio, and which includes, among other startling remedies for Chinese immigration, the power of limiting the number of arrivals, and a permissive power to each State to prohibit the residence of Chinese within their limits, or "by a total exclusion of the Chinese from the States and Territories of the Union, except as travelers and merchants." The honorable gentleman evidently thinks it a waste of time to be discussing how we are to shut out the Celestials, and that the true way of coming to a conclusion is simply to shut them out.

"Variety is a virtue," says the *Tribune*, "which highly adorns a newspaper, but it is possible to have too much of it." The *Tribune* is doing its best to illustrate the truth of its remark by making all sorts of muddles on every question it discusses. Never, perhaps, did a public journal of any pretension whatever—even of unfounded pretension—make so many blunders as it has done on this difficulty between France and Prussia. On Wednesday last it informed its readers that Prince CHARLES, of Hohenzollern, was the candidate selected for the throne of Prussia. It made up a nonsensical history of this Prince CHARLES, under the delusion that he was a person about whom a war was likely to be waged. It spoke of the Princess ANTONIA, meaning the Princess MARIE-ANTOINETTE, and it then propounded the following opinion: "It is well understood that NAPOLEON looks for a solution of the Spanish difficulty with much more zeal than the Spaniards themselves, and it would surprise no one to hear that an answer to the problem of Madrid had been found, after all, at Paris." That is to say, NAPOLEON had suggested the elevation of Prince LEOPOLD to the throne! On the following day, being exceedingly confused in mind, it spoke of the Prince in question as "the proposed HOHENZOLLERN—uncle or nephew, it does not appear which." This proved that it had not the faintest notion who were the persons actually involved in the controversy. By Saturday, however, it had learned from its contemporaries that Prince LEOPOLD was the man who had led it such a dance, but it is apparently still under the belief that Prince LEOPOLD, or his uncle, or his nephew, is NAPOLEON'S candidate for the throne of Spain. Perhaps there are not many who take the trouble to peruse the amazing disquisitions which have lately adorned the *Tribune*, but the few who do must earnestly hope for the recovery of Mr. HORACE GREELEY.

The elections of popular representatives in Austria have, like those lately held in Belgium, resulted in a partial triumph for the Catholic or clerical party. Such an event has more significance as affecting national politics than in its relations to the influence of the Romish Church. The attitude of the leading Austrian prelates to the dogma of the infallibility has been notoriously hostile, and an address was lately presented to Prince SCHWARZENBERG, who has been one of the most unflinching leaders of the opposition at Rome, by the Bohemian clergy, in which it is stated that "the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility would not only endanger the authority of the Apostolic See, but also greatly disturb the relations between Church and State." The chief effect of an increase of the clerical party in the Reichsrath will, therefore, be to retard the march of liberal reform in the internal politics of the Empire.

An European war would, it appears find Russia well prepared. In a report presented a few weeks ago to the Czar, by the Minister of War, it was stated that the army was now in possession of 566,491 new and converted breech-loading rifles. It was also announced that up to the end of May, the new cartridge factory at St. Petersburg had made 15,500,000 cartridges, and that it was now capable of producing 500,000 pe day. It is clear that we are not likely to see another great war in which the Chassepot or the needle-gun will be found opposed to the old muzzle-loading rifle.

Our Hungarian competitors in the grain markets of Europe report that though the prospects of the Corn market are excellent, and though a continuance of favorable weather would leave them with a large quantity of wheat and maize to dispose of, they will not be in a position to sell at low, or even at moderate, prices. This is explained by the fact of a high standard of agricultural wages, and by the heavy freight charges made by the railroads. Apart, therefore, from the chances of war, and the unfavorable harvest prospects in France and England, our Western farmers may congratulate themselves on one more influence tending to raise the price of grain.

Congress ought not to adjourn without devoting a little time to the completion and passage of the bill on the payment of pensions. What the pensioners wish is that they shall be paid more frequently than at half-yearly intervals, as at present. As is very well known, large numbers of these pensioners are persons nearly, if not quite, destitute, and they are often compelled to sacrifice a considerable proportion of the scanty pittance awarded to them by Government, in discount for advances by brokers who make that their business. The pensioners would be thankful for monthly payments, but, failing this boon, they would welcome the quarterly arrangement proposed in the bill. The Press has spoken unanimously in favor of the change, as have also the friends of the soldier everywhere. The bill has been before Congress now for nearly seven months—months of anxiety to 240,000 pensioners. Common humanity, not to mention national gratitude, forbids the further continuance of a cruel wrong.

The people of Western New-York, and those who live on the line of the Erie Canal, are actively preparing to secure the ratification of the Canal Funding scheme at the November election. Meetings are being held at prominent points, and addresses delivered by leading friends of the cause, under the auspices of the organization known as the "Commercial Union." It is proposed to make this canal issue an independent one in the next canvass, and to induce both parties to adopt the new policy, thus removing it from the sphere of politics, and placing it within the range of commercial questions.

MARY, Queen of Scots, and ISABELLA of Spain, have borne alike the destiny of being driven from the throne by their subjects; but, though no one would think of comparing them in respect of intellect and the accomplishments of royalty, ISABELLA has shown a good deal more philosophy than her more famous sister in misfortune. The recent scene at the Hotel Basilewski presents a strong contrast to the other scene in Lochleven Castle, described by Miss STRICKLAND, and by Sir WALTER SCOTT in *The Abbot*, where the Stuart Queen is worried by Lord LINDSAY, and forced to sign her abdication. ISABELLA signed *her* "self-denying ordinance" with smiles, having dressed herself in a *parure* of pearls for the occasion; and it may be said of her that nothing in her reign became her so well as her manner of giving it up; while the modern Darnley—to complete the "historical parallel"—is alive and well, without having been subjected to anything more dreadful than a diminution of his personal funds.

There is no better way of obtaining a correct idea of the progress of California than by citing some few particulars from the statistics recently published by the San Francisco papers. With a population of 600,000, of whom 70,000 are Chinese, Indians and negroes, we are told there were produced last year 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000,000 bushels of barley, 1,200,000 bushels of oats, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 4,000,000 gallons of wine, 300,000 gallons of brandy, 220,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, 5,000,000 pounds of butter, and 18,000,000 pounds of wool. Of metals there were produced 3,000,000 pounds of quicksilver, all the rest of the world producing but 3,500,000 pounds; $1,000,000 of silver, and $21,472,851 of gold. Manufactures yielded last year $75,000,000, and the total value of industrial products was $183,000,000. When we consider that California is as yet only upon the threshold of her history, we may well hesitate to assign any limit to her future prosperity.

The Visiting Firemen.

The members of the two visiting companies of the New-Orleans Fire Department made a trip to Long Branch, on board the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, yesterday, at the invitation of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company. They returned to this City in the evening. They are expected to be present at a minstrel entertainment this evening, and will also be entertained at dinner at the Astor House. They will probably take their departure from this City on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

Consideration of the New-York Nominations in the Senate Executive Session.

Long and Bitter Speeches of Senators Fenton and Conkling.

Mr. Murphy Confirmed as Collector by a Vote of 48 Yeas to 3 Nays.

Mr. Grinnell Made Naval Officer in Place of Gen. Merritt.

MR. HILLHOUSE ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Important Measures Acted Upon in Both Branches of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The interest in the Senate today centered entirely in the Executive Session, which began at 2 o'clock and extended until the recess at 5, when an adjournment was carried until 7½. The partisans of both sides crowded the corridors, and word came out soon after 2 o'clock that Mr. FENTON had taken the floor, and was proceeding to arraign the personal and political character of Mr. MURPHY in a manner which elicited the closest attention of Senators. The Senator is said to have opened his speech with a recapitulation of the high qualifications required by the person who should be named to fill such an office; that there should be a general confidence in his personal character and integrity, and in his honorable political conduct. He then referred to what he deemed Mr. MURPHY'S personal unworthiness, citing the allegations of fraud and corruption in the cases of that gentleman's war contracts with the Government. He quoted at considerable length from affidavits and records on this point, to prove that the allegations were well founded. He then took up the alleged political disloyalty of Mr. MURPHY while a State Senator, citing his vote against instructing Senator MORGAN on the Civil Rights bill, which was pending in the United States Senate under the veto of Ex-President JOHNSON; that Mr. MURPHY was the only one of all the Republican members of that State Senate who voted on this question with BEN. WOOD and the other Democrats. He also cited a similar vote at the same session against a resolution instructing the Senators from New-York to vote for universal suffrage in the District of Columbia. He then referred to wha the called the fpolitics treachery of the candidate in the Gubernatorial contest of 1866, citing, in support of his statements, that the Twenty-third-street organization, of which Mr. MURPHY was Chairman, passed resolutions indorsing the nomination of HOFFMAN and PRUYN, and opposing the election of FENTON and WOODFORD. He stated, as a fact, that MURPHY expended money to defeat the Republican ticket, and that he made a bet of ten thousand dollars that it would be defeated. Mr. FENTON supported these charges by more or less documentary proof, which he read at length. He next took up Mr. MURPHY'S personal, business and political associations with the leaders of Tammany Hall; and referred to the fact that Mr. MURPHY, while a Senator, opposed, and by his vote defeated, a Board of Public Works for the City of New-York, which was then sought to be created under the control and to the political benefit of the Republican Party, and which has since been organized under Democratic auspices, with W. M. TWEED at its head. Mr. FENTON supported the charge of partnership interests with the Tammany leaders by exhibiting a certified copy of a deed in which Mr. MURPHY is associated with SWEENEY, TWEED, R. B. CONNOLLY and HUGH SMITH in the ownership of New-York City property, and in the Broadway and other street-opening commissions which have for their object the enhancement of the value of the aforesaid property. Mr. FENTON further said that Mr. MURPHY'S influence was so potent with the Tammany leaders that during the late Judicial election he was able to borrow of their 50,000 fraudulent votes, 4,000 from the Sixth, Eighth and Twenty-first Wards, which put Judge FOLGER ahead, and the latter was now here repaying Mr. MURPHY this debt of gratitude by urging his confirmation. Referring to the support of MURPHY by Gen. ARTHUR, now here, he said that Gen. ARTHUR was also his counsel in the prosecution of the War Department investigation, and that he was now counsel for the New-York City Tax Commission, a commission created by the aid of Mr. MURPHY, whereby the control of the assessments and collection of taxes in the City of New-York, was taken from the Republicans of New-York and placed in the hands of the Democrats. As a reward for his efforts in this direction, he said Mr. MURPHY had received valuable positions for a few of his friends, at the expense and demoralization of the party at large. Mr. FENTON'S speech was very long, occupying two hours and a half in its delivery, and was listened to with the closest attention. Senators who heard it, remarked that it was a very severe arraignment of the personal and political character of the candidate. At 8 o'clock this evening Senator CONKLING took the floor, and in an hour's speech replied to the long effort of his colleague in the most vigorous and trenchant style. He showed that Mr. MURPHY'S connection with Government contracts had been pronounced free from any taint of corruption, after a searching investigation by Government officials. As to his political character, Mr. CONKLING contended with much force, and evidently with much effect, that there was no Republican in the Empire State who had done more than Mr. MURPHY to support the Government throughout the war, or had contributed more largely to place Gen. GRANT in the Executive chair. Mr. CONKLING also paid his respects to Senator FENTON himself, and was very severe and bitter on his colleague, so much so that the breach between them is now said to be irreconcilable. Mr. CONKLING'S defense of his candidate is said to have been telling, and the result indicated it, for after Mr. FENTON, who was given half an hour to close, had concluded, the vote was taken, and resulted in Mr. MURPHY'S confirmation almost unanimously, 48 to 3, the nays being Mr. FENTON, Mr. TIPTON and Mr. HARRIS. Several Republicans present did not vote. The Democrats who were present voted in the affirmative. The other nominations, Mr. GRINNELL for Naval Officer, Mr. HILLHOUSE for Sub-Treasurer, and Mr. DAVIS, for District-Attorney, were confirmed without objection.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Georgia conference on the part of the House will be announced to-morrow morning. Gen. BUTLER will probably be Chairman, which is not considered propitious for an agreement.

OTHER ELECTION CASES DECIDED.

The House rendered another non-partisan decision in an election case, which Democratic presses and politicians will do well to make a note of, it being the third or fourth decison of the kind at the present session; whereas an instance cannot be recalled when the Democrats of the House voted to seat a Republican. This case was that of ZEIGLER *vs.* RICE, from the Ninth District of Kentucky, the report of the Committee being against RICE on the ground of political disability. Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, managed the case, which caused some comment in consequence of the fact that he is in Congress himself only by virtue of the removal of his disabilities. The fact itself was an argument for RICE, who, though a Democrat, was allowed to retain his seat by an almost unanimous vote. Subsequently the House settled another case, that of JOSEPH SEGAR, of Virginia, an applicant for a seat as a member from Virginia, having been elected from the State at large; the claim was rejected. Mr. SEGAR is known as a Conservative Republican. This leaves only eight cases undisposed of out of thirty on the rolls of the Elections Committee at the beginning of the Session; a very satisfactory record indeed.

RED CLOUD'S BILLS.

The House voted today, by ninety-two to seventy-nine, to pass the Senate bill appropriating $50,000 to pay the expenses of RED CLOUD'S visit, for his presents, and for providing his party with the "luxuries of the season," as Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, termed it. The Western Republicans, the South-western members to a man, and the Pacific coast members all voted against the expenditure.

THE TAX AND TARIFF.

The Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill on the part of the House was appointed this morning: Messrs. SCHENCK, KELLY and BROOKS, all members of the Ways and Means.

The Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill held a long session to-night, and went through with numerous amendments, but will require another session to-morrow before action on all amendments is concluded. The Committee consists of Messrs. SHERMAN, MORRILL of Vermont, and HAMILTON of Maryland, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. SCHENCK, KELLY and BROOKS of New-York, on the part of the House.

A DEMOCRATIC TRIAL.

The Democrats in the House were crowded to the wall this morning, on an adroit resolution by Mr. FERRIS, of New-York, declaratory of the fact that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution are valid to all intents and purposes, and as such are binding and obligatory upon the Executive, the Congress, the Judiciray, the several States and Territories, and all citizens of the United States. The point of the matter is that the Executive Committee of the National Congressional Democratic Committee have resolved to recommend as a plank for Democratic platforms in the coming Conventions, a resolution declaring the validity of these amendments an open question. They were now forced to face the music and go upon the record. The vote was 138 yeas, all Republicans, and only 32 nays, all Democrats. Nearly one-half of the Democrats present dodged the issue. The resolution has no further effect than simply to declare the sense of the House as to the binding force of these amendments as part of the Constitution.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Funding bill agreed today, quite unexpectedly to the people who have been predicting failure from the beginning. The result is that the House bill is accepted in all its leading features, with the following additions: The total loan is to be fifteen hundred millions; one thousand million, as the House proposed, four per cent. interest, payable after thirty years; three hundred millions, four and a half per cent. interest, payable after fifteen years; two hundred millions, five per cent. interest, payable after ten years. The Senate yielded the foreign agency clause, and the House conceded the Senate bank clause so far as to provide that all new national banks must make the new bonds the basis of their circulation. The gold deposit section of the House was so far modified as to make the rate of interest two and a half per cent., instead of three. These are all the features of the bill. The report will be made to-morrow, and though it is believed it will be agreed upon, it will encounter considerable opposition from the West, on the ground that the bank clause will operate to prevent the new Currency bill from being any benefit to their section, as the new banks will be obliged to buy the new bonds at par in gold. In other respects the bill seems to be quite satisfactory.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL BILL.

The Senate to-day passed an important bill in relation to various judicial proceedings, which was reported from the Judiciary Committee last April. It provides that in any civil or criminal suit, whether commenced before or after the passage of the act in which the defendant intends to base his defense upon the authority of any law of the United States, or upon the authority of any department of the Government or officer acting on behalf of the United States, he may, upon giving sufficient sureties, have the suit removed for trial into the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which it may be pending. If the State Court refuses to grant the removal, he is allowed to take his suit to the Circuit Court on a writ of *certiorari*. Suits of these classes upon which final judgment has been rendered in the Circuit Court may be carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court, without regard to the amount in controversy. The bill also provides that officers of the United States hindered or assaulted while engaged in the performance of their duty, may sue therefor in Circuit Courts of the United States, when the damages claimed are not less than five hundred dollars; and imposes as penalties for such hindrance or assault fines not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

STATUE OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.

A resolution passed the Senate today giving bronze ordnance captured in the battles in which he took part, for an equestrian statue of the late Secretary RAWLINS, to be placed in some of the public grounds of this city.

THE CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate today adopted the greater part of the Committee's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. They increase the total amount appropriated by $400,000, and this sum is covered by the items of $300,000 for the extension of WINDER'S building, now occupied by different bureaus of the War Department, and $100,000 for the commencement of the new barge office on the Battery, New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consuls—E. B. Webster, of Connecticut, at Sheffield, England; F. Davila Garcia, at Santa Martha; Charles A. Brayton, of Rhode Island, at Cork; Dorrence Atwater, at Tahiti; Henry W. Dernon, of Rhode Island, at Lisbon; Charles L. Fisher, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Nagasaki, Japan; Vernon H. Vaughan, of Alabama, to be Secretary of Utah.

Collectors of Customs—Charles A. Waldron, at Bristol and Warren, R. I.; James Shaw, Jr., at Providence, R. I.; L. W. Macey, at Newport, R. I.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-night confirmed the following nominations: Marsh Giddings, to be Consul General at Calcutta, vice N. P. Jacobs, recalled.

Postmasters.—Edgard L. Hepgood, Claremont, N. H.; James Scofield, Addison, N. Y.; William R. Remington, Canton, N. Y.; Benjamin Badeau, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Charles F. Meyers, Treasure City, Nev.; Daniel S. Carswell, Edwards, N. Y.; B. F. Wright, Charles City, Iowa; Robert Allon, Austin, Nev.; John Fogle, Cadiz, Ohio; Hester A. Birdsong, Bellair, Ohio; John W. Hays, Bornesville, Ohio; S. Brady Stooce, Ironton, Ohio; Moses Messer, Hudson, Ohio; David A. Cook, Mendota, Ill.; Adam N. Reser, Newberry, S. C.; John H. Brinkerhoff, Wampun, Wis.; John Taylor, Richmond, Ky.; E. Dillman, Toledo, Iowa; George Weiler, Booneville, Mo.; William C. Wiley, Washington, Penn.; Frederick K. Renner, Nebraska City, Nebraska; John H. Kellom, Omaha City, Nebraska; William A. Stafford, Little Falls, N. Y.; O. B. Mitchell, Hamilton, Mo.; John J. Abrigg, Brunswick, Mo.; John Gibson, Carrollton, Mo.; E. K. Scott, McKeesport, Penn.; John Roberts, Hastings, Mich.; Geo. W. Brown, Marion, Ala.; Royal Eastman, Great Falls, N. H.; Henry C. Adams, Hyde Park, Mass.; Lewis Merriam, Greenfield, Mass.; J. L. Skinner, Amherst, Mass.; Jno. McDuffie, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Enoch G. Adams, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory; Samuel A. Brown, Receiver of Public Moneys at Vancouver; Dexter C. Bloomer, Receiver of Public Moneys at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Geo. W. Kingsbury, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Dakota.

President Grant's Proposed Sojourn at Long Branch—Visit of the New-Orleans Firemen.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 11.—President GRANT and family will arrive here on Monday. They will remain at the Metropolitan Hotel until their cottage is in readiness to receive them.... The New-Orleans firemen, escorted by a committee consisting of James Fisk, Jr., Capt. John Wildey, Wm. A. Bates, Henry Latham, Charles Hunt and Charles Harris, arrived here this morning, and proceeded to the Continental Hotel, and were entertained by the proprietor. After riding and visiting various places of interest, the party returned to New-York.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11.

The credentials of Senators ANTHONY and CRAGIN, re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. CASSERLY presented a petition from citizens of California, praying the interposition of Congress in behalf of American citizens imprisoned by the British Government for political offenses. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. RICE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed as follows:

On motion of Mr. BUCKINGHAM—Directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain ordnance, to be used in the erection of a statue of Gen. RAWLINS, late Secretary of War.

On the motion of Mr. EDMUNDS—For the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts to United States Courts, and for other purposes.

LAND TITLES.

On the motion of Mr. TRUMBULL—To confirm the title of purchasers of lands sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States.

The latter bill was objected to by Mr. CASSERLY and Mr. BAYARD, because it proposed to enforce the payment of all costs and penalties incurred in invalid sales of land for taxes as a condition precedent for the lawful owner to recover.

Mr. BAYARD argued that the owner did not lose his property by due process of law, but in disregard of due process, and yet he was to be saddled with all these costs unlawfully incurred; that in the Southern States the proceedings to sell lands under the direct Tax law had been notoriously irregular and fraudulent, the owners never having had notice of these proceedings, had no means of avoiding costs and penalties incurred for non-payment of taxes.

Several amendments by Mr. BAYARD were rejected, and the bill passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Land Grant bill, in aid of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Dakota Territory, was discussed, amended and passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution for a breakwater at Cape Cod Harbor. Objection being made, it went over.

The Tax bill was received from the House, and a Committee of Conference appointed on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. SHERMAN, MORRILL of Vermont, and HAMILTON of Maryland.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

At 12:50 o'clock the unfinished business, the bill for a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN, was laid aside, yeas 32, nays 22, to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was then proceeded with.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, adopted the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

To the National Association of Destitute Colored Women, of Washington, D. C., $10,000; for repairs of the old Custom-house in Charleston, S. C., to fit the same for a Post-office, $20,000; increasing the aggregate of appropriations for work on the Appraisers' stores in Philadelphia from $69,000 to $126,000; increasing the appropriations for completing the Court-house buildings at Portland, Me., and Madison, Wis., each $20,000; and making a new appropriation of $50,000 for public buildings at Omaha, Neb. and $100,000 for a barge office at New-York.

The Committee reported to add to the appropriation for the New-York Post-office and Court-house building the following:

Provided, That no provisions heretofore enacted shall be construed to prevent the payment of amounts due or to become due under existing contracts, and provided further, that the total cost of the building shall not exceed the amount of the estimates of the plans approved by the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury. Agreed to.

The Committee also reported an appropriation of $300,000 for fire-proof extension of Winder's Building in the city of Washington, for the use of offices of the War Department.

Mr. COLE stated that the War Department was subjected to an annual rental of over $61,600 for some thirty or forty buildings occupied as offices. These buildings contained records of the greatest value, but were liable to destruction by fire and to access by burglars. It was now proposed to consolidate these offices in one building.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN thought these offices could be dispensed with if Congress would reduce the army and send into the field many of the staff-officers now lounging around Washington.

The amendment was agreed to; yeas 32, nays 22.

Without finishing the bill the Senate, at 2 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and after several hours took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate continued in Executive Session from 7½ o'clock till 9:40 o'clock P. M. The consideration of legislative business was then resumed.

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Messrs. MORRILL of Maine, DRAKE and STOCKTON were appointed a Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bills.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, and the remaining amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were adopted.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRIDGES.

The bill amendatory of the act declaring the bridges of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company post roads was passed, and the Senate at 10½ adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELSEY introduced a joint resolution relative to the harbor of refuge and breakwater at the entrance of the Cape Cod Ship-canal, and moved the previous question on its passage. The previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over under the rule.

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By Mr. MYERS—Granting an outfit of clothing to men enlisted for three years in the navy.

By Mr. STONE—To amend the act of 1810, incorporating turnpike road companies in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARRY—Granting lands for railroad purposes in Mississippi.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To preserve the public faith and protect rights under the laws and treaties of the United States.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company. Also, reorganizing the Court of Claims.

By Mr. MAYNARD—For the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

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By Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida—Granting lands to the Suwanee and Inland Railroad Company, of Florida.

By Mr. PLATTE—Ordering the survey of Norfolk Harbor, Va.

By Mr. FITCH—Granting lands for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada, to Hamilton, Nevada.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—To enable soldiers and others to perfect titles to land, under the Homestead act, in certain cases.

Various bills were also introduced and referred, for the removal of political disabilities, and donating condemned cannon for soldiers' monuments.

CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH CUBA.

Mr. SANFORD introduced a joint resolution to alter or an act to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the island of Cuba, and other West India islands and the Bahamas, as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., That so much of the act approved May 5, 1866, entitled "An act to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the island of Cuba, and other West India islands and the Bahamas," as provides that the International Ocean Telegraph Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, their successors and assigns, shall have the sole privilege for a period of fourteen years from approval of that act to lay, construct, land, maintain and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, reefs, islands and shores over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida in said United States, to the island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands, be and the same hereby is repealed, and that nothing in said act contained shall deprive Congress of the right to grant to any other company or companies, person or persons, the privilege, for any period of time, of laying, constructing, landing, maintaining and operating telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida, in the United States, to the island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands, provided that said International Ocean Telegraph Company, their successors and assigns, may have, exercise and enjoy the privilege for the unexpired term of the period of fourteen years, mentioned in said act, approved May 5, 1866, of laying, landing, maintaining and operating any of its submarine cables now in operation, or that it may hereafter lay between the shores of the State of Florida, in the United States, and the island of Cuba and other West India Islands.

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Mr. MUNGEN introduced a bill in relation to the protection of the laboring and producing classes against Chinese immigration.

It provides for a joint committee to inquire into the danger threatening the country from Chinese immigration, and to report the proper means for guarding against or averting it; whether by specific legislation by a change of the Constitution, by limitation of the time of sojourn, or of the number of Chinese arriving in the United States, by permitting each State to prohibit the residence of Chinese within its limits, or to place such restrictions thereupon as they may think proper, or by a total exclusion of the Chinese from the States and Territories of the Union, except as travelers and merchants.

THE NEW WASHINGTON MARKET.

Mr. KNAPP offered a preamble and resolution reciting alleged frauds in the distribution of stock for the Washington City Market-house, and directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the same. Adopted.

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Mr. FERRIS offered a resolution declaring that the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of the amendment to the Constitution, having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, the Congress, the Judiciary of the several States and Territories and all the citizens of the United States. Adopted—yeas 138, nays 32; a party vote.

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Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules, and concur in the Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill. Agreed to—yeas 163, nays 53. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

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Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from the New-York *World* charging him with having ejected several hundred negroes from his estate, near Hampton, Va. He stated that the facts were that these negro families had been turned off from the estate of a rebel where they had been placed in 1864, and that the representative of that district (Mr. PLATT) having spoken to him on the subject, he told him that as he then happened to have by the foreclosure of a mortgage a piece of land near Hampstead, it was at the service of the negroes if they chose to move on to it. The negroes did move on to his property and were there now, so that the newspaper paragraphs came as near being as true as newspaper paragraphs about him usually did. Mr. PLATT verified the statement made by Mr. BUTLER.

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THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The recommendation was agreed to, and a conference committee was ordered. The Speaker appointed as such committee, Messrs. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, SCOFIELD and NIBLACK.

EXPENSES OF INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to pay the expenses of the Indian delegations to Washington.

Mr. FITCH opposed the appropriation of money from the public treasury for the purpose of supplying champagne cocktails, boxes at the opera, strawberries and cream and all the luxuries of the season to a lot of squalid and murderous savages. He would rather have that money expended in furnishing rifles and ammunition to the people of Arizona who are being scalped at their own doors, even in the capital of the Territory.

Mr. CAVANAUGH asked for five minutes to express his opposition to the measure.

Mr. DAWES declined to yield that time.

Mr. CAVANAUGH then expressed the hope that the resolution would be defeated.

Mr. DAWES suggested to Mr. FITCH that his lecture should have been given to the Executive before the expense had been incurred, in which case RED CLOUD and SPOTTED TAIL would have remained in their lair till the last syllable of recorded time, before the Executive would have sent for them. He (Mr. DAWES) was a supporter of the Administration, and did not mean to attack it unless such a course was necessary.

The joint resolution was passed—yeas 92, nays 79.

TAX AND TARIFF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. SCHENCK, KELLEY and BROOKS, of New-York, as a conference committee on the Tax and Tariff bill.

KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, called up the Kentucky contested election case of ZIEGLER against RICE, the seat of the majority being that Mr. RICE, the sitting member, is disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment from holding the seat, and that the seat should be declared vacant, and that Mr. ZIEGLER should be paid the expenses of the contest; and the conclusion of the minority (Mr. BURR) being that Mr. RICE is justly entitled to the seat.

The resolution reported by the minority was adopted without a division, and so Mr. RICE retains his seat.

The resolution to pay Mr. ZIEGLER his expenses for contesting the seat of W. R. RICE, of Kentucky, was then called up. The House refused to give him $4,000 or $3,000, and finally compromised on $2,000.

VIRGINIA—THE CASE OF MR. SEGAR.

Mr. PAINE called up, at 3 o'clock, the election case of JOSEPH SEGAR, claiming a seat as a member at large from Virginia, the conclusion of the majority being that SEGAR is not entitled to the seat, and that of the minority being that he is. After an hour's debate, the resolution of the majority was agreed to without a division.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Mr. CAKE, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 225,000 copies of the agricultural report for 1869.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the number was increased to 275,000 copies, and the resolution was adopted.

THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the substitute for a Senate bill appropriating $225,000 to aid the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company of Delaware to construct a pier in Delaware Bay, at or near Lewes, Del., with a substitute.

The point of order was made and sustained, that the substitute, making an appropriation, must be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DICKEY moved to suspend the rules. Rejected. The bill and substitute were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DICKEY then moved to go into Committee of the Whole, and to lay aside all special orders so as to take up the bill.

Pending the motion the House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

Alleged Seizure of Property by American Officers in Canadian Territory.

From the Toronto Globe, July 9.

A case is reported from the St. Clair frontier which will doubtless engage the attention of both the Canadian and United States Governments, and if the facts turn out as stated by our correspondents, there can be little doubt that the person who has suffered by what appears to have been a very uncalled-for act of interference, to use no stronger term, on the part of some over-zealous American customs officers, will obtain full and early reparation. The facts stated are as follows: Mr. JOHN BROWN, a contractor, has been for some years engaged in dredging a new channel through the St. Clair Flats to the eastward of the old ship-canal. That this gentleman's works are within Canadian jurisdiction will not be disputed. In the ordinary course of his operations Mr. BROWN purchased wood, which was shipped in the Sydenham River on two vessels, a ste

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, although three pieces of City property were advertised to be sold by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, but one was disposed of, consisting of a gore lot on the north side of Forty-second-street, 73 feet 6 inches west of Third-avenue. This lot is a peculiar one in form, having a front of 51 feet 6 inches, and a depth on the west line of 31 feet 9 inches; from this point a line drawn meets the front at the east end, making the gore a right-angled triangle, its shape being caused by the crossing of an old road through the property. The lot was sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, referee, and brought $5,650. The above particular description is given in order to account for the large price obtained, for intrinsically the land was worth merely a nominal sum; but having a full front of two lots, in order to complete the lots in the rear it has become valuable, and the result was a lively competition. The sale of the leasehold property in Fifth-avenue and the premises on the Bloomingdale road, advertised for today by the same firm, was postponed until Monday next.

To-morrow, at the Exchange, JAMES M. MILLER offers a number of lots located in Westchester County at Inwood, Tremont and West Morrisania respectively.

Today, A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., sell the Schuchardt estate, situate on the Raritan River opposite New-Brunswick, N. J., the sale taking place on the premises at 2 P. M. For a full description of the property, reference is made to the advertising columns.

To-morrow, as has already been noticed, ALDRIDGE & WARD sell a desirable lot of Jersey City property, to which sale attention is also called.

The following additional sales are noticed for this week:

To-morrow WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON sell 600 building lots at Jamaica, L. I. The sale is a large one, and should be well attended. Maps and all other particulars can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-street.

On Thursday, on the ground, at 1 P. M., at Terrytown, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will dispose of a handsome residence, surrounded by extensive grounds, and twenty-eight city lots. The known value of property in this vicinity and the location of these lots, situated as they are in the midst of the finest improvements, render the transaction an important one. The sale is positive, and after the house is disposed of the lots will be sold entire, singly or in plots, to suit purchasers. The entire property is within a short distance of the depot, and in all respects desirable. Persons who intend to be present at the auction can leave the City as late as 11 A. M. by the Hudson River Railway.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

1 gore lot, n. s. of 42d-st., 73.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., front of lot 51.6 ft. ... $5,650

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Eldridge-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Canal-st., 25x86.7 ... $15,000
Houston and Mercer sts., n. w. corner, 25x105, h. and l. ... 42,000
Houston-st., s. s., 33.6 ft. e. of Laurence-st., 16.6x65 ... 8,000
42d-st. and Madison-av., s. w. corner, 28x36.7, h. and l. ... 42,000
54th-st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of 7th-av., 6x100.5 ... 500
76th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x102.2x130x7.2x100x95 ... 2,000
79th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2, h. and l. ... 30,000
187th-st., n. s., ½ block w. of 10th-av., 100x200 ... 8,000
2d-av., and 109th-st., s. e. corner, 17x65, h. and l. ... 4,500
3d-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 105th-st., 25x100 ... 7,000
4th-av., w. s., 22.2 ft. s. of 86th-st., 20x70, h. and l. ... 14,000
4th-av., w. s., 42.2 ft. s. of 86th-st., 20x70, h. and l. ... 14,000
4th-av., w. s., 62.2 ft. s. of 86th-st., 20x70, h. and l. ... 14,000
4th-av., w. s. 82.2 ft. s. of 86th-st., 20x70, h. and l. ... 14,000
4th-av. and 86th-st., s. w. corner, 22.2x70, h. and l. ... 14,000
4th-av. and 85th-st., n. w. corner, 22.2x70 ... 14,000
4th-av. w. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x70, h. and l. ... 14,000
4th-av., w. s., 42.4 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x70, h. and l. ... 14,000
4th-av., w. s., 62.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x70, h. and l. ... 14,000
4th-av., w. s., 80.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x70, h. and l. ... 14,000
5th-av., e. s., 75.9 ft. s. of 106th-st., 25x100 ... 5,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.9 ft. s. of 106th-st., 25x100, q. c. ... 5,000
11th-av., e. s. 50.10 ft. s. of 48th-st., 50.2x100 ... 3,500
11th-av. and 97th-st., s. e. corner, 75.8x100; 97th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.11 ... 14,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, Nos. 45 and 47, 5 years, per year ... $6,500
Delancey-st., No. 306, 11 years, per year ... 630
Gouverneur and Division sts., s. e. corner, 5 years, at ... $800 and 1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 103.10 ft. s. of York-st., 21.6x108.8; Water-st., s. s., indefinite, no map reference, 24.6x56.8 ... $14,000
Butler-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100 ... 500
Butler-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100 ... 450
Butler-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100 ... 600
Conselyea-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x110 ... 4,300
Centre-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 125x100; Madison-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 100x100; Starr-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 100x100 ... 2,640
Centre-st., s. e. s., 224 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 25x100 ... 190
Centre-st., s. e. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 25x100 ... 190
Centre-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 100x100 ... 760
Frost-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x50.10 ... 270
Fulton-st., e.s., 107.5 ft. s. of Front-st., 16x61, foreclosure ... 9,300
Gerry-st. and Harrison-av., s. e. corner, 100x25, h. and l. ... 4,200
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100 ... 300
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100 ... 300
Leonard-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of McKibben-st., 25x100 ... 1,100
Madison-st., n. w. s., 275 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100 ... 320
Madison-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 40 ft. front ... 5,250
Marshall-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bushwick-av., 49x100 ... 6,600
Monroe-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Reed-av., 25x100, h. and l. ... 4,500
Olive-st., e. s., 31 ft. s. of Powers-st., 26.7x72.5x19.1x64.5 ... 2,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Graham-av., 50x100 ... 7,000
Wierfield-st., s. e. s., 280 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 200x200; Margaretta-st., s. e. s., 180 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 80x200 ... 9,200
North 5th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100 ... 1,150
North 5th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. s. e. of 4th-st., 16.8x100, foreclosure ... 2,250
North 5th-st., n. e. s., 166.8 ft. s. e. of 4th-st., 16.8x100, foreclosure ... 2,250
North 5th-st., n. e. s., 183.4 ft. s. e. of 4th-st., 16.8x100, foreclosure ... 2,250
16th-st., s. w. s., 237.10 ft. n. w. of 10th-av., 160x100 ... 6,000
26th-st., s. w. s., 275 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.2 ... 750
40th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 56x100.2 ... 700
Bedford-av., e. s., 277.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100, April, 1869 ... 8,700
Gates-av., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x200 ... 6,500
Grand-av., e. s., 300 ft. e. of Gates-av., 20x101.6 ... 15,000
Greene-av. and Cumberland-st., s. e. corner, 80x75 ... 20,000
Hudson-av., e. s., 21 ft. n. of Concord-st., 63.3x75 ... 4,000
Johnson-av. and Starr-st., easterly corner, 200x100 ... 1,700
Johnson-av. and Centre-st., southerly corner, 200x500; Knickerbocker-av. and Center-st., southerly corner, 200x100; Knickerbocker-av. and Centre-st., westerly corner, 200x350.6x223.10x259.9; Madison-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Knickerbocker-av., 60.2x107x98.1x100; Central-av. and Starr-st., northerly corner, 100x100 ... 18,385
Johnson-av. and Ivy-st., s. w. cor., 100x173 ... 1,500
Nostrand-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100 ... 7,086
Putnam-av., n. s., 106 ft. w. of Reid-av., 100x200 ... 6,000
Park-av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Throop-av., 50x100 ... 3,400
Throop-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Quincey-st., 20x50, h. and l. ... 3,500
Throop-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Stockton-st., 20x85 ... 3,000
Willoughby-av., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x200 ... 1,650

Clifton.

St. John's-av., n. w. s., 1,250 ft. s. w. of New-York-av., 321x300 ... $4,000

Middletown.

Turnpike and Manor Roads, s. e. cor., 2 rods 27 perches; Manor Road, adjoining J. H. B. Marthing's, 2 rods 27 perches ... $12,000

New-Brighton.

Madison-av., e. s., 350 ft. n. of 1st-av., 50x100 ... $940
Sherman-av., e. s., 450 ft. n. of 1st-av., 50x100 ... 1,550

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Southfield.

Richmond Road, e. s., 128 ft. n. e. of H. Perrins, 377x84 ... $100
New-York-av., e. s., late William H. Aspinwall's, 362x577x587 ... 20,000
Linden Park, lots Nos. 136 and 138, 50x100 ... 195
Linden Park, lots Nos. 212 and 213, 50x100 ... 130

Northfield.

Road between Castleton and Northfield, s. s. Julia [illegible], 14-10 acres ... $450

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburgh.

Jeremiah Garhart's property, 12 349-1000 acres ... $25,000

Morrisania.

Mott-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x76 ... $1,350
Fordham-av., e. s., part of lots Nos. 129 and 130 Morrisania, 30x118 ... 1,000

West Farms.

Woodruff-av., n. s., 130 ft. s. of Grove-st., 40x75 ... $2,000

Yonkers.

Broadway, w. s., 172 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 86x245 ... $4,250

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Grand-st., L. Zabriskie's lot, 40x300x25x300 ... $6,000
E. s., Bergen Plank-road, R. Wilson's lot, 20x97x28x107 ... 1,000

Hoboken.

Marshall-st., e. s., lot Nos. 2 and 4, 25x100 ... $500
Adams-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 10th-st., 25x100 ... 750

Harrison.

Corner Sussex and 4th-sts., 25x100 ... $635

Greenville.

Linden-st., s. s., C. Weingartner's lot, 25x100 ... $500

Newark.

4th-av., s. s., 147 ft. e. of Garside-st., 32.10x43.6 ... $2,900
Howard-av., e. s., 245 ft. n. of Court-st., 29x100 ... 1,300
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Poinier-st., 75x100; Pennsylvania-av. and Poinier-st., 25x100 ... 1,600

Clinton.

Foster to Embury, 12 94-100 acres ... $14,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

600 BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, JAMAICA, L. I. Refer to auction column. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE valuable property "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 300 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, with a tide-water frontage on Elk River. There is a large frame mansion, three stories high, thirteen rooms, a tenant house, Spring house and sheds for cattle. Good fishing and shooting at all seasons, and is well known by sportsmen. Apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at office of the executor, JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

ORANGE, N. J.—MUST BE SOLD, FINE large house; every convenience; fifteen rooms; stables; one acre; elegantly improved; fruit, shade; located high; five minutes from Valley Station; offers solicited. HAMILTON WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TWO ELEGANT SUMMER RESIDENCES at New-Brunswick, N. J., about one mile from depot, twelve and fourteen rooms, barn, abundance of choice fruit and shade-trees, for sale, and possession given at once, by A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., SIX minutes' walk from depot, a house with eight rooms, attic and cellar, gas and water; price $3,000, part cash, balance in two years. For particulars address HOPE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTry-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE, ABOUT seventy acres, good buildings, choice fruit, easy terms; possession at once. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FURNISHED house for two months. Inquire of M. MITCHELL, No. 7 Pine-st., or address Drawer No. 612 Post-office. Rent, $200.

YONKERS.—A NEW FRENCH-ROOF COTtage to let cheap; gas and heater. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WANT THE whole or part of an unfurnished house; good location; moderate rent. Address, with terms, EVERITT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 2 P. M., on the premises, peremptory sale of the attractive and well-known estate, Rosemont, late the residence of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq., situated on the banks of the Raritan River, opposite the City of New-Brunswick, N. J. The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. It will be divided into four parcels, to wit:

No. 1. THE MANSION AND 20 ACRES, making one of the most attractive private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing 26 rooms, a square, English entrance hall, and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 hundred feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out and improved, stone-bedded drives and walks, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, green-houses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery, and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer park, with the necessary buildings, a coach house and stable of convenient size.

No. 2. A DESIRABLE FARM OF 71 ACRES, adjoining; the land is in good condition, very high, and well located for subdividing or for cultivating. Fine views from every acre. The dwelling contains eight rooms, large barns, and all the necessary out-buildings.

No. 3. A PLOT OF 46 ACRES, adjoining last, high and rolling, and well adapted for dividing.

No. 4. 27 ACRES OF LAND, opposite the residence, with a front on the main road and the river.

Adjoining each of the above parcels, and to be sold with them, is a dell or ravine of rare beauty, through which runs an ever-living brook of pure spring water. This dell is shaded with forest trees, and is improved with walks, rustic bridges, seats, &c. Easy terms will be made known on the day of sale. Maps, permits, and passes for the 12¼ P. M. train may be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

TWO FINE COTTAGES AND ONE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—Walls filled in with brick, eighteen rooms, nine closets and cellar; all modern improvements, pressure-water, gas, baths, water-closets, &c.; also, thirty-eight superb building lots, at Marion, Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City, N. J., at auction.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, as above, in the immediate vicinity of the St. James Hotel. Fine streets, gas, water and sewers. Only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry, (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.,) thirty trains daily; also three lines horse cars running every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Hoboken Ferry, Barclay and Christopher sts., to Hudson City, Five Corners; and Pavonia Ferry, Chambers and 23d sts., running within two blocks of this property. Free rides on the day of sale.

Parties taking the 12 M. train foot of Cortlandt-st., will be furnished with free lunch at the St. James Hotel, at 12¾ P. M., and have time to look the property over before the hour of sale; those taking the 2 P. M. train will arrive in time for the sale.

Terms—Ten per cent. on day of sale, 20 per cent. in twenty days, 70 per cent. bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, free tickets and maps of property, apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; St. James Hotel, on the premises; or GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York. In case of storm, sale will be held in St. James Hotel.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, store-houses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, 4th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD AT auction on the 12th inst., at New-Brunswick, N. J. A mansion and twenty acres, making one of the most attractive of private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing twenty-six rooms, a square English entrance-hall and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out, and improved stone-bedded walks and drives, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, green-houses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer-park, with the necessary buildings; a coach-house and stable of convenient size.

The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. See auction column for particulars.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.

A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON IN TARRYTOWN. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE Will sell at auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., A LARGE BRICK MANSION and two acres beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, 175 fruit-trees, besides large evergreens, grape-arbor, &c., &c.

ALSO TWENTY-EIGHT CITY LOTS, adjoining the above, will be sold separate or in plots. For maps and particulars inquire at No. 87 Cedar-st.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

JAMAICA, L. I., JAMAICA, L. I., JAMAICA, L. I. Attend the sale of 600 BUILDING LOTS, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock. Maps and particulars at WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON'S, No. 91 Cedar-st., or ABRAM LOTT, Esq., No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT FIRST OF July, a ladies' gold watch and chain, seal and key, with heart and guard-pin attached; Annie F. Mathews engraved upon them. Reward payable on delivery at No. 226 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,

FOR SALE AT 85.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKE NO LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,

(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN NATIONAL BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of **$1,000,000,** subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale the following first-class
Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

KANSAS CITY AND CAMERON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to J. N. Denison, Chairman, Boston, will be received until noon SATURDAY, July 16, 1870, for the sale of $127,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated Nov. 25, 1866.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, July 18, and the accepted bids declared.

JAMES F. JOY, NATH. THAYER, SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.

BOSTON, June 30, 1870.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would be paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

FISCAL AGENT AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1870.

Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, will receive proposals during ten days from the date of this advertisement for the purchase of the Three Million Dollars City of New-Orleans Bonds, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Interest payable semi-annually in New-Orleans or in New-York.

N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier Bank of New-Orleans.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 33 Rue du dix Décembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at eighty and interest, two hundred and fifty bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company.

These bonds are the unsold balance of an issue of $500,000, made by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company for the purpose of completing the equipment of their road, and are secured by a first mortgage on said equipment, made to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of Government tax, and are payable on March 1, 1880.

The Harlem Extension Railroad connects with the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners and extends from that point to Rutland, Vermont.

In view of this close connection with the Harlem Railroad, and of the steadily-increasing traffic between New-York and the North, it is believed that the above are the cheapest investment now offered to the public.

JOHN BONNER & CO.
No. 22 Broad-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

CHICAGO CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, CHAS. R. SWORDS, D. HENRY HAIGHT, AMOS R. ENO, JOHN WATSON, SAMUEL WILLETS, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, URIAH J. SMITH, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, JOHN SCOTT BOYD, ISRAEL CORSE, JACOB VAN WAGENEN, JOHN R. WILLIS, PRESTON H. HODGES, WALTER BARNES, HENRY COFFIN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN, CHAS. H. ISHAM, WM. PALEN, JAMES B. AMES, JR., EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1868, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)
This Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 18th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Savannah Bank and Trust Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable MONDAY, July 11. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank.
EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
O. D. MILLEBERGER, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 5th July, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1870.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1870, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 96 Broadway.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 8, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable, on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 11th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT.,) free from tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.

Relief, Niagara, Sterling, Columbia, Home, Security, Mercantile Mutual and other dividend-paying securities for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 11, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of tax) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

ALSO,
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.
free of tax, to the policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1870.
AND
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 1, 1870.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.
(Signed,) RICHARD B CONNOLLY, Controller.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed from June 20 until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 157 BROADWAY, July 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
50 barrels Currants.
600 boxes Genoa Macaroni.
4 bags Pistachio nuts.
At 12 o'clock, within their store:
300 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With $30,000 to $50,000 capital, in a safe and well-established manufacturing business in this City, paying handsome profits. The business at present amounts to $150,000, and can be doubled in less than a year with necessary capital. Large interest returns will be guaranteed, and the investment secured, if desired, by mortgage upon real estate. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 692 Post-office.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN, with a moderate amount of capital, is offered a chance for investment in one of the best paying improvements extant. Full explanations and estimates furnished on interview. This is no humbug, and a first-class man only is wanted. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK farm near railroad in Southern Kansas; 565 acres, title indisputable, for a stock of goods; a good trade will be made. Call for three days upon WM. HIGLIN, at Leggett's Hotel, Chatham-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A SMALL CAPITAL—Express route, stock, &c., for sale; one of the best lines running out of New-York, doing a fine paying business; reason of selling, ill health. Address J. KNOX, No. 114 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 382 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best variety in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 695 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20
Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1870.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5; interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
INTEREST commences on the first of each month.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSON RHOADES, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS and UNDER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 8 AND 3 Broadway, Williamsburg. The interest paid by this Bank equal to 7 and 8 per cent., is $142,888 53. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw from July 1.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.
ROBERT I. CHESEBROUGH,
JOSEPH R. KEARNY,
Executors of Philip R. Kearny, deceased.
ap12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 18 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.
JOEL B. POST, ALFRED C. POST, } Executors.
je7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870.
HENRY T. GODET, Sole Acting Executor.
my17-law6mTu*

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., July 13	Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14	Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3
Java, Wednesday, July 20	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21	Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
Return tickets....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
India....Sat., July 16	Iowa....Wed., July 20
Cambria....Sat., July 23	Dacian....Wed., July 27
Anglia....Sat., July 30	Dorian....Wed., Aug. 3
Australia....Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian....Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia....Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia....Wed., Aug. 17
Europa....Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 24

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN....July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN....July 20, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE....BOUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 3
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)....July 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS....July 28
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN at public auction, at Washington Navy-yard WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship VIRGIN, built on the Clyde, 1864.
Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ⅜ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 pounds previous to the vessel leaving New-York for Washington last January, and found to be strong and tight.
Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board, will be sold with the vessel. Terms: one-fourth cash, on the day of sale, and remainder on removal of the vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.
(Signed,) E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.
On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:38 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 9th....1 P. M.	Saturday, 9th....4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 10th....6 A. M.	Sunday, 10th....2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 10th....5:30 P. M.	Monday, 11th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 11th....3 P. M.	Tuesday, 12th....7 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th....3 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th....7 A. M.
Wednesday, 13th...3 P. M.	Thursday, 14th....7 A. M.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New-York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES.
On and after July 15, 1870, the price of board will be $4 per day. SIMEON LELAND & CO.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

HELP WANTED.

$2,500.—A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS man wanted, who will invest this amount in a well-established hardware manufacturing company and take charge of an office in Albany. Office expenses paid, and salary $2,000 per annum and commissions. Money well secured at ten per cent. Call at No. 137 West 20th-st., New-York.
P. W. ULMER, Agent.

ALL EXPERIENCED AND WELL-recommended cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, &c., wanting good situations in City or country, can be suited, and no delay, at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.; also wanted girls lately landed.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the art of silver-plating, bronzing and enameling grates. No one need apply who is not thoroughly conversant with the above branches of business. Address, stating terms, &c., BRIDGEFORD & CO., Louisville, Ky.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., situations ready for all English, Irish, Scotch and German ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, general house-work, &c., for City and country.

WANTED—A YOUTH TO LEARN THE hosiery business in a first-class jobbing-house; salary first year, $150; must write well. Address B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a clerk who understands the business. Also, an entry clerk in the same business. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSE-keeper in a gentleman's family, or to take charge of any department in a first-class institution, by a young American lady of Protestant principles; is a person of refinement and education; thoroughly experienced as a practical and economical housekeeper; not above being useful herself where her position would be one of responsibility; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN English woman to do general house-work; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is not afraid of work in a good private family; only wants to be the servant. Call for one day only at No. 143 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in shoe-store, from 8 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and willing to take care of children; is willing to go in the country; up the Hudson preferred; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 324 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, employment as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, soups, creams, jellies and cakes in general; first-class City reference; will engage by the day or week, or permanently. Call for two days at No. 381 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation as chambermaid in a respectable private family where she could make herself useful; willing and obliging; has no objection to do house-work in a small family; best of reference. Call Tuesday at No. 9 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or will do chamber-work and waiting; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver; makes salads, &c.; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; she is an excellent nurse, excellent seamstress, can cut and fit, operate on machine, dress-maker, &c. Has good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; understands all kinds family sewing; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of growing children or wait upon a lady; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, bone, lard, &c.; good baker; no objection to country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or will do chamber-work and waiting; she is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver; make salads, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 335 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of nice cooking; would assist with plain washing if required; good City references. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as invalid nurse or infant nurse; no objection to travel in care of grown children or lady's nurse. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT DRESS-making, millinery, and as general family seamstress; would go out by the day or week; can cut and trim ladies' and children's clothing. Address one week, L. M., No. 146 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family; good baker, washer and ironer. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Apply at No. 351 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY GIRL, HIGHly recommended, a situation as waitress; is competent, trustworthy and not afraid to work; can take the place of a man at waiting. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen three days at No. 324 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook and good washer and ironer in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or nurse; has good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 22d-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR steward by a young man, or to wait on a party of gentlemen; has City reference. Call at No. 208 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; good reference. Call for two days at No. 82 3d-av., in the jewelry-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Miss HUGHTON, No. 110 West 30th-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS house servants can always be found at the magnificent office, four doors above 10th-st., on 6th-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, (Protestant) a situation as coachman with a private family; has sixteen years' good reference from three places; has never been discharged; has lived five years in the present place, and is leaving on account of selling out; has served two years in the army. Call at or address J. G. K., No. 234 East 20th-st., over private stable.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion to go to the West to take full charge of a public place, or some private place that is to be improved; I have no objection to any place through this country; has the best of experience, and will give reference to that; is a single man. Address F. K. G., South Bergen, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to assist around a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man, who understands the care of harness and carriages and the proper treatment of horses, having undoubted reference as to ability and character. Address E. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENglishman as gardener; understands his business in all its branches—fruits, flowers and vegetables; thirty years' experience; well recommended. Address THOMAS BOWLDS, No. 15 John-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady, respectable man as waiter in a private family; has several years' City reference from first-class families as to capability. Call or address for two days in the store No. 758 2d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., for H. J.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad desires to procure a situation for his coachman, who has been with him for six years; he is industrious, sober, honest and entirely reliable. Apply at stable, No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; five years' reference. Call on or address O. B., No. 26 South-st., or private stable, No. 34 East 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman and groom; can produce first-class City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address for two days E. B. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a single Protestant man in a private family; has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 874 Broadway, for G. B., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who understands his business thoroughly and well recommended. Address M. M. C., No. 11 East 27th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT (FRENCH) man, a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to country; best City reference. Address FRENCHMAN, No. 58½ West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man to go in the country; has City reference. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a reliable man; no objections to the country; first-class reference. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience; has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address THOMAS, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN LYNCH and MATHIAS LYNCH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Lynch and Mathias Lynch, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870. NATHAN VAN BEIL, Assignee.
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.
COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 20, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.
Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.
General specifications and plans of arrangement, and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.
A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1¼ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.
The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back, If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.
No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.
The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.
Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to be completed.
A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.
All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.
This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.
Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.
The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.
Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.
General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.
A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.
Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.
The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.
No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.
The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.
Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.
A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.
All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.
Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.
Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.
The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., (Entrance on Greene,) P. O. Box No. 1,811, NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1870.
DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY and August, 1870, I shall by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the United States Ordnance Department of Pig-lead and Lead Bullets, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:
On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 ton Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
100 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870.
150 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1870.
400 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the days and dates herein specified. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New-York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.
Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.
The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may, at its option, accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.
Further information can be had on application to this office. S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.
Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.
The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.
A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.
The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.
PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.
The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.
No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE COUPE ROCKAWAY, nearly new, with shifting top, suitable for one horse; also, two sets harness, one nearly new; will be sold separately or together very cheap; owner gone to Europe. Apply at No. 127 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with closets; hot and cold water; gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $16 a week, and fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST.—THREE DOORS West of 5th-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let with or without board; gas, bath, &c., on floor. References exchanged.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM, HOT AND cold water, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

TO LET—NO. 299 HUDSON-ST., THREE neatly-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE HOTEL

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
This celebrated institution has changed hands, and was thoroughly renovated and reopened June 15, as a first-class resort for Summer guests. Six hours from New-York, by New-Haven boat or cars, on main route to White Mountains and Montreal. Moderate prices, and superior accommodations for 200 guests.
In all the resources which render attractive a resort for invalids or pleasure-seekers, Round Hill stands alone and unrivaled. Its charming rural scenery and inimitable landscape have acquired for it a world-wide reputation. For Illustrated Circulars, address
B. P. BACKUS, M. D., Proprietor.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.
This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.
TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,
Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT.
This first-class hotel is now open for guests. The hotel is adjacent to and connected with the Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in cancers, scrofula, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys. The Springs are situated nine miles from St. Albans; route by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. Band of Music in attendance. Board this season from $15 to $18 a week, or $60 a month. J. D. SUBLETT, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO,

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Madison County, N. Y.—Drawing-room and sleeping-cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. Depot, at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through, without change, to Chittenango Station. For illustrated circular address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above, or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York.
BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS.—Amityville, L. I., on the great South Bay, 1½ hours from New-York. Take South-side Railroad. Good fishing and boating.
E. C. KING, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

MA	SUMMER TRADE,	CY
MA	Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas,	CY
MA	RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and	CY
MA	FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS,	CY
MA	Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods,	CY
MA	BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c.	CY
MA	R. H. MACY,	CY
MA	14th-st. and 6th-av.	CY

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, and WALKING SUITS,
Has removed to NO. 12 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Between University-place and 5th-av.

BATHING DRESSES

and NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
A large variety at low prices at
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND REAL LACE HATS, warranted, half price, Fall and Summer styles, elegant Guimpure Hats, Black Lace Hats, Straw and Neapolitans. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC, &C.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR....Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE....Manager
THE GREAT TRIUMPH.
EXCITEMENT AT ITS HEIGHT.
MME. KATHI LANNER'S
World-renowned
VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
the most complete Terpsichorean Organization IN THE WORLD.
The Beautiful and Poetical Ballet Fantastique, entitled
LA GISELLE; or, THE WILLIS.
GISELLA....A peasant girl....KATHI LANNER
Myrtha....Queen of the Willis....Bertha Lind
Duke Albert, disguised as a peasant......Mons. G. de Francisco
And the entire Viennoise Ballet Troupe.
A new Cosmopolitan Ballet, arranged by Mons. AJAX, entitled,
THE NATIONS; or, THE CONSCRIPT AND VIVANDIERE.
AJAX, ROSE, LUPO, ALBETINA,
And the entire Parisian Ballet Troupe.
The rattling Comedietta, entitled
BROTHER BILL AND ME.
GEO. C. BONIFACE, HARRY JACKSON, WM. DAVIDGE, JR., Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

No. 585 Broadway.
MONDAY, July 11, 1870,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Burlesque Opera, LA SOMNAMBULA.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS,
SIX DAYS EACH,
COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, Mollenhauer's Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT, with Mlle. Canissa and Mr. Habelmann. Admission, 25 cents.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS,
SIX DAYS EACH,
COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

EXCURSIONS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.
NORTH RIVER LINE.
The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.
EAST RIVER LINE.
The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock. Effective police arrangements have been made in connection with the boats, so that families and respectable people generally, can be assured of order and good regulations.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS, Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS TUESDAY, July 12, and EVERY EVENING, and
WEDNESDAY MATINEES, at 1½ P. M.,
the young character comedian,
Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET,
who will appear in his great specialty of the German Emigrant, in Charles Gayler's triumphantly-successful drama in three acts, of
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Fritz von Vonderblinkinstoffen..Mr. JOS. K. EMMET in which character he will introduce his charming CHARACTERISTIC MELANGE, SONGS, DANCES and INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS.
The piece is produced with new music, by Mr. Thos. Baker; new scenery, by Messrs. H. Isherwood, G. Evans and J. Hillyard; new appointments by Mr. J. Timoney, and mechanical effects by Mr. Butler.
Characters by Mr. JOS. K. EMMET, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. C. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KYLE, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss CHAMBERS, Miss ABBOT, Misses FOWLER, TYSON, HAYDEN, BOWE, BLAISDELL, and Little MINNIE MADDEN.
ACT 1.—A view of the Bay of New-York, with the offices of the Commissioners of Emigration.
ACT 2.—International Concert Hall.
DAT GRECIAN BEND, with song....Mr. EMMET
POLONA SAUSAGE BOY, with song, Mr. EMMET
VALKING DAT BROADWAY DOWN, with song....Mr. EMMET
CAPT. SCHMIDT, with song and dance, Mr. EMMET
He will also perform a solo on the mouth harmonicon.
ACT 3.—THE HOME OF FRITZ, THE HAPPY MILLER. Original song, Fritz—"Oh, Schneider, How You Vas?" The Threat. Katrina's Fears. Timely arrival of Fritz, and HAPPY DENOUEMENT.
WEDNESDAY next, at 1½, FRITZ MATINEE.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS,
SIX DAYS EACH,
COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, at Kapff's Lion Park, 110th-st. and 8th-av., WEDNESDAY, July 13. A limited number of strangers admitted if introduced by members of the Society. Tickets $3, for one gentleman and ladies.
In case of unfavorable weather, the festival will take place on FRIDAY, July 15.
By special permission of the Park Commissioners, members of the Society and their friends may drive through the Central Park after 11 o'clock P. M. Entrance and exit, 59th-st., corner of 5th-av., and 6th-av., 110th-st.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

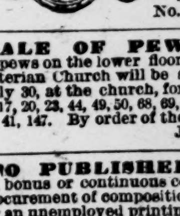
MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, TREMONT.

Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., President, Ex-officio.
TRUSTEES.
President—HENRY J. CAMMANN, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, or Fordham.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. A. B. CARTER, D.D., No. 142 East 16th-st., New-York; Hon. ED. HAIGHT, President Bank Commonwealth, New-York, or Westchester; W. C. WETMORE, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, or Fordham.
Secretary—Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Fordham.
Treasurer—Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT, President Bank of Commonwealth.
Collector—S. L. DOUGLAS, (care E. P. Dutton & Co.,) No. 713 Broadway, New-York.
Pastor—Rev. T. S. RUMNEY, D. D., White Plains. Rev. T. GALLAUDET, D. D., No. 9 West 18th-st., New-York; Rev. T. M. PETERS, D. D., Broadway and 100th-st., New-York; Messrs. W. B. OGDEN, Fordham; S. A. MARTINE, No. 71 Warren-st., or White Plains; WM. ALEX. SMITH, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York; A. M. STANTON, Fordham; I. C. BUCKHOUT, Harlem Railroad, New-York or White Plains; J. H. WHEATLEY, No. 101 Wall-st., or No. 128 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Attending Physician—DR. SCHMID.
Consulting Physicians—DR. LEAMING, No. 310 West 23d-st., New-York; DR. SPRAGUE, Fordham.
Lady in Charge—Miss E. A. BOGLE.
This institution has now been in operation for a little more than eight months, and has afforded comfort and relief to more than thirty patients. It would take too much space and time to relate the many sad cases of the really poor who have already found rest and peace within its wards, and those who would know the record are cordially invited to visit the House and examine for themselves the true value of an institution like this—an institution founded and carried on in the broadest sense of charity. We support no retinue of salaried persons who absorb almost one-half of the income, and we prefer not to receive those who are able to provide for themselves the comforts of a home; but, under the charge of a lady who has devoted her life to this work of love and Christian duty, the Trustees attend personally to the affairs of the House, and thus all donations are applied directly to the sick, the poor, the suffering consumptives.
We have at present sixteen patients in the House; but having a few empty beds, we make this appeal for the necessary funds, to enable us to fill them with some of the poorest cases now knocking at our doors. To those who are about leaving their own comfortable homes for a Summer recreation, this appeal comes with special force. Leave in our hands the means you can so well spare, and your pleasure will be thereby increased, as you think of some poor consumptive enjoying the comfort your gift has provided. If possible, come and see for yourselves our House of Rest, and your gift would be doubled; but, if you cannot do this, read over the names of the trustees, and that will be your guarantee that your money will be given and spent for one of the best charities in this country. We appeal also to those who have known, by their own sad experience, the wants and longings of the victims of this terrible disease, to help us in our work; we would make every bed in our House free; we would take every applicant, who, from a bed of suffering in the lowest class of tenement-houses in our City, begs us to smooth the last few steps to an early grave, or relieve the first symptoms of the fearful disease; we would fill every bed in our House, and keep our doors open until every applicant was answered, but we will not run into debt. So far we have been well sustained, and our treasury is by no means empty. God has signally blessed our work, and we know He will not suffer us to want; but we make this appeal because we would have the work more generally known, and because we want all to know for themselves, by personal investigation, that the House of Rest for Consumptives is conducted in every particular as a truly charitable institution.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, President.

NEWEST GRAND AUSTRIAN STATE

LOAN LOTTERY, guaranteed and controlled by the Government in the amount of 120 MILLIONS FLORINS or 250 MILLION FRANCS, which is to be repaid by 400,000 PREMIUM PRISES, in five yearly drawings, in the manner that every second month a great drawing takes place, at which will be drawn prizes of 20 of 500,000 francs, 10 of 450,000, 60 of 400,000, 81 of 300,000, 20 of 100,000, 20 of 500,000, 121 of 400,000, 90 of 30,000, 171 of 20,000, 352 of 10,000, 452 of 5,000, &c., &c., till 300 francs, the lowest prize.
The prise of one share is $5, currency.
The prise of five shares is $20, currency.
The prise of eleven shares is $40, currency.
The prise of twenty-four shares is $80, currency.
The undersigned banking-house sends tickets to the furthest countries, bank bills or remittances, on a mercantile place in Europe.
List of the drawings are punctually delivered (free of expense) to every shareholder as soon as the result of the drawing is known.
The prises falling to the lots will be paid in all Transatlantic cities.
Only in Germany, favored by the chance, I paid to my subscribers first prizes of 300,000, 200,000, 150,000, and 100,000 francs, &c.
Orders, with remittances, will be executed promptly and under discretion by CHARLES HOLLE, banking-house in Frankfort-on-Main, (Germany,) Zeil-st., No. 47, opposite the royal post-office.



INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, From $15 to $40, for in and out-door use.
Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

SALE OF PEWS.—THE FOLLOWING pews on the lower floor of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock July 30, at the church, for arrears of taxes, viz.: Nos. 3, 17, 20, 23, 44, 49, 50, 68, 69, 85, 93, 99, 103, 105, 134, 144, 10, 16, 41, 147. By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. JAY GRIFFIN, Clerk.

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THE GOLD MARKET.

Effect of the War News from Europe.

The Gold Premium Advances to 115 3-4—Excitement Among the Bulls and Bears.

That which the operators in gold have waited for so long and about which so many vague rumors were wont to be circulated, has come at last, and the hearts of the bulls are made glad by veritable news of an impending war in Europe. Like the sailor becalmed praying for a breeze, the operators in gold have daily cast wistful glances toward the various points of the political compass, ever since last March, in the hope that something would occur to set the golden billows in motion once more. Failing of providing the means for a sensation from Washington, and having worn the Funding bill, the Currency bill, and all other financial measures almost threadbare by their various manipulations, the news from Europe last week that a war-cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, was spreading over the Continent, seemed too good to be true. Last week the war rumors were considered too vague to produce much effect upon the gold market, and the tossing of the auriferous waves was quite gentle.

Yesterday, however, the storm cloud seemed to gather in magnitude, and assumed such stupendous proportions that the gold market began to feel its effects—the waves were in motion, and commenced their almost ceaseless music. The rush to the Gold Room yesterday morning, to hear what the gold waves were saying, was tremendous. Those operators who had not anticipated the storm found that the billows were making for them a sea of trouble; but the careful mariner, who had anticipated the movement, looked calmly on, and played with the golden spray as it dashed upon the rock.

The transactions in the Gold Room at an early hour in the morning were quite heavy, and the price of 112⅞, which ruled at the close on Saturday, was soon distanced, and gold was sold up to 115¾. The Board opened with gold at 115⅛, which was the highest point reached during exchange hours. From that figure it fluctuated rapidly all day, running as low as 113⅝.

The air was filled with rumors which were circulated upon the yellow slips of tissue paper—which not unfrequently are tissues of falsehood, but nevertheless serve their purpose—and the German bankers were heavy buyers. The report that American securities had fallen off from two to three per cent. on the other side, and a return movement might be expected, affected Governments, and they in turn had an effect upon the gold market.

It is scarcely necessary to follow the fortunes of the day as recorded upon the gold indicators. The scene yesterday was but a repetition of those which have been faithfully painted in these columns during previous excitements, though, perhaps, the feeling was not so intense yesterday as it was when gold was falling step by step in the latter part of February and during March. It certainly bore no resemblance to the panic which attended the transactions of "Black Friday" last September.

Now there is legitimate cause for a rise in gold, and the market is in the control of the bulls, who will doubtless make the most of the excitement while it lasts. Should the war-cloud in Europe be dissipated, the bears will be intoxicated with joy, for then they will reap their harvest.

The following table will show the fluctuations in the Gold Room during the Exchange hours:

Hour.	Price.	Hour.	Price.	Hour.	Price.
10:00	115⅛	11:19	114⅜	12:31	113¼
10:01	115	11:20	114⅜	12:31	113⅜
10:03	114⅞	11:20	114¼	12:31	113½
10:04	114¾	11:21	114⅜	12:38	113⅝
10:05	114⅞	11:23	115⅛	12:39	113¾
10:07	115	11:24	114⅛	12:40	113⅝
10:10	114⅞	11:25	114¼	12:41	113¾
10:11	115	11:26	114⅛	12:42	113⅝
10:12	114⅞	11:26	114	12:43	113½
10:13	114¾	11:27	114⅛	12:44	113⅝
10:15	114⅞	11:27	114	12:53	113½
10:15	114¾	11:28	114⅛	12:54	113⅜
10:16	114⅝	11:29	114¼	12:55	113⅜
10:16	114½	11:30	114⅛	12:55	113¼
10:17	114⅝	11:31	114¼	12:58	113⅜
10:18	114½	11:31	114⅛	12:59	113¼
10:19	114⅝	11:32	114	1:00	113⅜
10:20	114½	11:32	114⅛	1:01	113½
10:21	114⅝	11:33	114⅛	1:12	113⅜
10:22	114¾	11:34	114⅛	1:13	113¼
10:24	114⅞	11:35	114¼	1:20	113⅜
10:25	114¾	11:35	114⅛	1:21	113½
10:26	114⅞	11:43	114	1:22	113⅜
10-27	114¾	11:45	114⅛	1:23	113¼
10:29	114⅝	11:46	114¼	1:24	113⅜
10:30	114¾	11:47	114⅛	1:25	113¼
10:32	114⅝	11:55	114¼	1:37	113⅜
10:33	114⅝	11:56	114⅛	1:46	113½
10:34	114⅞	11:59	114¼	1:50	113⅝
10:35	114¾	12:00 M.	114⅛	1:51	113¾
10:38	114⅞	12:06 P. M.	114¼	1:52	113⅝
10:40	114¾	12:10	114⅛	1:57	113¾
10:40	114⅞	12:12	114¼	1:55	111⅝
10:41	114¾	12:13	114⅛	2:00	113¾
10:41	114⅞	12:14	114	2:02	113⅞
10:42	114¾	12:15	113⅞	2:08	113¾
10:42	114⅝	12:15	114	2:08	113⅞
10:42	114¾	12:16	113⅞	2:08	114
10:43	114⅝	12:17	113¾	2:09	113⅞
10:44	114¾	12:18	113⅝	2:09	114
10:46	114⅝	12:19	113½	2:09	113⅞
10:47	114¾	12:20	113⅜	2:10	114
11:02	114⅞	12:20	113¼	2:12	113⅞
11:06	114¾	12:20	113¼	2:20	113¾
11:07	114⅝	12:21	113½	2:29	113⅞
11:08	114¾	12:21	113⅝	2:30	114
11:09	114⅝	12:21	112½	2:36	113⅞
11:10	114¾	12:22	113⅜	2:45	113¾
11:11	114⅞	12:22	113¼	2:51	113⅝
11:13	114¾	12:25	113⅛	2:51	113¾
11:14	114⅝	12:25	113¼	2:52	113⅝
11:15	114½	12:26	113⅜	2:53	113½
11:15	114⅝	12:30	113½	2:54	113⅝
11:18	114½	12:30	113⅜	3:00	113½
11:19	114⅜				

The fluctuations were influenced by the conflicting reports from Europe. The heavy rise early in the morning was caused by the large purchases by German bankers. Private dispatches to the effect that the rupture would be healed by diplomacy sent the price down again, and contradictory reports kept it oscillating all day. Rentes declined to 66 francs 50 centimes—the lowest point for many years—and this course of the never-failing barometer, the Paris Bourse, was considered as a certain indication that war was imminent. Up went the price again, and it kept up until dispatches were received announcing that England had offered mediation with France, when the price fell to 113¼, though the market was still active. The clearings at the Gold Exchange cannot, it is thought, fall short of $100,000,000.

The war news had a marked effect upon the dry goods market, which was unsettled and inclined to advance. The produce market was also affected. Early in the day the war news and the resulting buoyancy in gold strengthened business in breadstuffs, and led holders to demand much higher prices for flour and wheat. But the export and speculative inquiry was comparatively tame throughout the day, and at the close the markets were generally weaker and irregular. In cotton there was a rather lower range of prices, under firmer offerings and a limited demand. In ocean freight there was an unusually limited demand for ship room, but rates were nominally unchanged. Outside of these there was no excitement.

CRICKET.

St. George vs. New-York—A Fine Contest at Hoboken.

The first of the regular annual series of games between the noted Metropolitan cricket clubs, the St. George and the New-York, was commenced on the grounds of the New-York Club, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, yesterday. The weather, though warm, was fine for the game, and the interest taken in the contest was shown by the large attendance, there being more spectators present than at any previous game this season. The two clubs did not present their full strength, but they had out good elevens, nevertheless.

The game began at 12:20, with New-York at the bat, DOYLE and SCOTT going in to the bowling of NORLEY and CARPENTER. SCOTT was bowled the first over from NORLEY, the first wicket falling for a blank. KERR and DOYLE afterward ran the score up to 10, when KERR was well bowled by CARPENTER, EASTWOOD taking his place. Before the latter retired the score had been run up to 28, EASTWOOD being prettily caught in the slip by TALBOT. GREIG was next, but after adding 6 to the score, he also retired from a catch by COOPER at wicket. In the meantime DOYLE had been keeping his end up in masterly style, his defense necessitating a change in the bowling, CARPENTER giving place to LANCY, though his average was better than NORLEY'S. BYRON had followed GREIG, but he fell a victim to NORLEY'S slows, BOOTE taking his place. BOOTE and DOYLE then made a stand, the score being run up to 70 before they were parted, DOYLE retiring from being stumped by COOPER in going out to meet the "lobs," he having been in for an hour and a half for the fine score of 39. Dinner was now called, and for an hour the game gave place to the knife and fork business at the club-house, without which cricket apparently would not be the attractive sport it is to "ye Englishman."

After dinner, BOOTE and CASHMAN went in, but the former was neatly stumped by COOPER off NORLEY for 12. PERRIN succeeded him, but retired immediately from being run out, HIGGINSON being his successor. The latter had scored 7, when he was neatly caught at leg by MAYNARD, HIGHAM being last man. The latter went in for the slashing business, and he had punished NORLEY'S slows for 11, when he was obliged to carry his bat out, CASHMAN being run out for 9—the last wicket falling for 104. At 4¼ P. M. St. George sent in COOPER and BANCE to the bowling of SCOTT and EASTWARD, SCOTT sending in "rippers," and EASTWOOD medium-paced balls. COOPER scored in the first over from SCOTT, and facing EASTWOOD rattled off a 4 and 3 to leg in brilliant style; and it was not long before he had run up 19. Before he retired he saw out BANCE and MAYNARD, the latter contributing 11. COOPER was bowled by SCOTT off his pad, and he gave place to NORLEY, the third wicket falling for 45. GREIG now went on at EASTWOOD'S end, the latter having been punished rather badly. The next three wickets fell without any large increase in the score, the sixth wicket going down for 61. FAWCETT made a good stand, and punished SCOTT'S "pacers" pretty lively, his contribution being 19, marked by two fours. The ninth wicket had fallen for 100, when GORDON and GISBORNE got in well together, and the latter being badly missed by BOOTE at leg before he scored, they afterward pulled up the inning's score to 127, where it stood when stumps were drawn, GORDON being next out for 19, and GISBORNE for 8, SCOTT being driven for three hits twice.

The game will be resumed at noon today, and quite a close contest is anticipated. Among the visitors in the Club-house was one of the Indian Chiefs named BEE-A-EN-CEE-E, whose yells at times when any lively play was shown, greatly amused the crowd. During the last of the game he got off some regular war-whoops. There were a number of cricketers present from Newark, Paterson, Boston, &c. We give the score of the day's play below:

NEW-YORK.		ST. GEORGE.	
Doyle, st. Cooper, b. Norley	39	Cooper, b. Scott	19
Scott, b. Norley	0	Bance, b. Eastwood	8
Kerr, b. Carpenter	2	Maynard, run out	12
E. Eastwood, c. Talbott, b. Norley	7	Norley, b. Greig	2
Greig, c. Cooper, b. Carpenter	6	Carpenter, c. and b. Scott	4
Byron, c. Gordon, b. Norley	2	Fawcett, b. Scott	19
Boote, st. Cooper, b. Norley	12	Lancey, c. Higginson, b. Greig	11
Cashman, run out	9	Stead, b. Eastwood	5
Perrin, run out	0	Gordon, not out	18
Higginson, c. Maynard, b. Norley	7	Talbott, b. Eastwood	3
Higham Jr., not out	11	Lisborne, not out	9
Byes, 5; leg byes, 4	9	Byes, 12; leg byes, 6, wides, 2	20
Total	94	Total	127

Umpires—Messrs. EASTWOOD and SMITH.

CUBA.

Agitation of the Slavery Question—Plans of the Slave-Holders—Celebration of the Fourth by Americans—Men of the North and South in Unity—Cuban Successes—Death of Col. Lonos.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

The slavery question continues to absorb public attention, so much so that the war is as completely forgotten and ignored as if it did not exist. The slavery discussion will do more than the reigning epidemics or bullets of the enemies to end the war; and as it was the stumbling block of the South, it will be the gallows of Spanish supremacy in Cuba. Meetings are held almost daily, and the same results are arrived at. The leading men of the Spanish party such as ZULUETA, POLIDO, and others, are willing to co-operate with the Cortes; while such Cubans as the Marquis of SAN MIGUEL and Mr. POEY are more pro-slavery and less willing to make concessions or grant any privileges to the slaves. On Saturday evening a very stormy meeting of slave-owners from different parts of the island was held at the palace. It was presided over by Gen. CARBO. Discussion followed discussion, and that very loyal body of ultra Spanish citizens there assembled resolved to take the action of their Government and the Cortes into consideration, but not to co-operate effectively unless they were consulted and the law approved by them, so as to prevent the blacks from becoming vagabonds, and the island to present the picture of utter ruin and misery, as experienced by the people of the South today. Some of these mendacious slave-traders received a whack from Gen. CARBO, who informed them that the meeting was not held for the purpose of censuring or approving the acts of the Cortes; the laws must be obeyed without argument, and they could only request as a favor to be heard by the Cortes on this question. A motion was then adopted by a portion of the assemblage to request the Cortes not to be too hasty in applying the law, and they would furnish valuable information and arguments in favor of a partial abolition,—the organization of a system of labor, compelling all slaves to remain with their present owners for a term not less than ten years, but that said slaves should receive $4 a month each, the same as the Chinese. Another meeting was held at the Casino, last night, when it was proposed and carried that no journal published in the Island shall make the slightest allusion to the slavery question, but remain obedient, servile and quiet as hitherto. These people had at least talent enough to see that the discussion of the subject by the Press would bring it squarely before the public. The newspapers, of course, will obey orders. The Captain-General, who is expected to-morrow, from Puerto Principe, will be immediately besieged by an army of slaveholders, in order to prevent him from taking any steps in the matter, and if possible to aid them in obtaining a respite from the Cortes. Unless I am very much mistaken, Gen. RODAS will do nothing of the kind, but with polite promises, will put his abolition doctrines into practice, unless he gets frightened and succumbs to the slave-trading element.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July in Havana, of late years, has become a thing unheard of. The civil war and the homogenous elements of which American society in Havana is composed has been a bar to any reunion. Some of our go-ahead and enterprising American citizens, such as Messrs. DOWNS, BURGESS and SHOOKS, this year consulted with the Consul, Mr. BIDDLE, as to the advisability of celebrating the Fourth of July in some appropriate manner; and the result was a dinner at Mariano, and, for the first time since 1860, Americans from the North and Americans from the South were seen together in the City of Havana. The dinner was a great success, and will long be remembered by those who attended it. Mr. BIDDLE, our Consul-General, responded in a very able and at the same time humorous speech to the toast, "The President of the United States." He was followed by Dr. WILSON, with an appropriate speech, or lecture it might be termed, on the "land we reside in." The Doctor was listened to with a great deal of attention, and the applause when he got through, demonstrated fully that all those present coincided in his opinion, that as Americans it was our duty to be magnanimous and just, and not to meddle or interfere with the internal affairs of this Island in any manner whatsoever. "The Day we Celebrate" was the next toast, and the assemblage was astonished and electrified by the high oratorical powers displayed by Mr. STARKS, of the *Herald*. Himself a direct descendant of the revolutionary hero, Gen. STARKS, he was enabled to interlard his discourse with personal anecdotes and reminiscences, until then unknown to some of those present. The speech of Mr. STARKS was undoubtedly the feature of the occasion, and he was warmly applauded. Mr. GUZMAN, of the *World*, spoke on "Ocean Cables and their Importance," explaining his subject in a very succinct and lucid manner, and Mr. STRAUS, of the Associated Press, responded on behalf of the Press. Instead of referring to its power or importance, he spoke of Americans in Havana, their disunion and non-intercourse, and of the shameful fact that while every other foreign nation had its national clubs and charitable societies, the Americans had none. He hoped that those present would unite and form themselves into a society having for its object, not only social intercourse, but the furnishing of charity to our sick and needy countrymen, who might find themselves in distressed circumstances. Mr. BLAGDEN responded for the Army and Navy of the United States, stating in his happiest vein that, either North or South, they had never committed any action, either individually or collectively, which they had to blush for. Mr. BIDDLE then spoke on our internal improvements, and Mr. SHOOKS on industry and agriculture. Mr. JOSEPH RAFEL spoke about the subject nearest his heart—the ladies—and acquitted himself well. Between each toast the band of the volunteers played operatic and other airs, and the party parted with regret, at a late hour in the evening, to take the last train for Havana.

WAR NEWS.

BEMBETA has once more shown that he has more pluck and talent than the majority of Cuban Commanders. As I informed you in my last, he had invaded the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe with only six hundred men, having to contend with the columns sent after him by RODAS and the troops in front, the Spaniards numbering not less than four thousand men, all veterans. By rapid marches and feints he avoided a general engagement, and had retired to the vicinity of Palmira near Sancti Spiritus. The troops were led to his camp by a prisoner, the Spanish contra guerrillas in the van. When BEMBETA'S advance guards noticed the approach of the enemy, he was already charging on the camp; but they reckoned without the host, imagining that they could effect a rout by a surprise. BEMBETA formed in line and the engagement became general, the contra guerrillas being repulsed everywhere and surrounded three times by BEMBETA; but suddenly the bugles of the infantry were heard at a short distance, coming to the aid of the contra guerrillas at a double-quick, and thus the aspect of affairs was changed. Nevertheless, BEMBETA stubbornly maintained his ground, and returned to the attack time and again, when a body of 200 infantry which had just arrived attacked him on the flank. By that time night had fallen and stronger reinforcements were arriving for the Spaniards. During the night BEMBETA withdrew to the mountains, leaving fifty-nine dead and carrying about 150 wounded with him. The Spaniards buried ninety-one dead and sent nearly one hundred wounded to Sancti Spiritus, the slightly wounded remaining with the army. The Spaniards state that BEMBETA recrossed the Puerto Principe line, but private letters announce that such is not the fact by any means, BEMBETA having made his appearance at Quemado de Iobosi on the 1st inst., and having been joined by several bands from Remedios and Mayrigua.

LONO'S DEATH.

The second Upton expedition has been extremely disastrous to the Cubans. All the arms and ammunition have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and now we have official and private advices announcing that the remaining seven men of the expedition have been captured by the volunteers, (principally Cubans and some ex-insurgents,) and are now being tried by Court-martial at Holguin. Col. LONO was met by a corporal of the Napoles battalion whom he disarmed and wounded defending himself against the corporal's musket, with the sword-bayonet. The corporal was fast giving out, when, on his shouts, two soldiers came up, one of whom was put *hors de combat* in a moment; the third soldier ran behind a tree, took deliberate aim and fired at LONO, the ball passing through his breast. He staggered, when the soldier ran up to him and run his bayonet twice through his body. And thus died one of the bravest men in Cuba. QUASIMODO.

The Murder of Jacob Snebler.

Coroner ROLLINS, having other business on hand, did not take any action yesterday in the case of JACOB SNEBLER, the German who was killed at No. 354 West Forty-third-street, on Saturday night, by being hit on the head by an unknown ruffian. The inquest will be held today at the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station. Three more young men were yesterday arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the row that led to the murder, though very little progress has been made in discovering who the person was that threw the missile.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. M. MORRIS, of No. 425 Seventh-avenue, when entering a Third-avenue car Sunday afternoon, at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, had her gold watch snatched from her belt by a pickpocket, who was permitted to escape.

The Erie Railway Company is now forwarding the bulk of the supply of Western live stock to the New-York and other Eastern markets. The number of car-loads of cattle, hogs, and sheep which arrived last week by this line at Weehawken, N. J., where the Erie cattle yards for that purpose are located, was 500. Stock is now arriving very freely by both the Central and Erie Roads, but the profit from tolls from transportation amount to nothing, the freightage rate still remaining at $1 per car by the latter; and $40 per car-load by the former road. There are very few cattle now being forwarded by the Central route, in consequence of the cheaper price by the Erie. A few large drovers, however, have contracts by the Central, and therefore make shipments by that route.

The picnic season is now at its height, and every organization, of whatever name or character, has indulged its members and their friends with a good day's sport in the country. The Masonic brotherhood, as usual, have enjoyed the season fully. Among the most notable affairs of the kind yet to occur, is that of York Lodge No. 197, F. and A. M., which takes place at Dudley's Grove, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The proceeds will be passed to the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.

On Sunday afternoon, July 3, a few Baptists assembled at the residence of Mr. WILLIAM DE WOLF, Hackensack, N. J., and uniting with him and his wife, revived the first Baptist church of that place, of which they were the only surviving representatives. Established thirty-five years ago, in a community at that time hostile to such an enterprise, after struggling a few years the unchristian conduct of one evil man, who occupied the position of pastor, effectually scattered them. Without a house of worship, pastor, or money, this small band of twenty-five or thirty have undertaken again to establish a church in that town.

FREDERICK HOAG, of No. 378 Seventh-avenue, and THOMAS GALLAHER, of No. 1,109 Broadway, liquor-store keepers, were arraigned before Justice KOCH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having violated the Sunday Excise law. They were bailed in $300 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

FRANK DURAND, of No. 145 Mercer-street, appeared before Justice KOCH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and charged WM. CLARK, who keeps a liquor-store at No. 50 West Houston-street, with having shot at him twice between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the balls taking effect in deponent's leg. CLARK was admitted to $1,000 bail.

The committee appointed to receive the yachts *Dauntless* and *Cambria* expect them to arrive at this port about the 24th inst., and advise all yachts going to meet them to keep as near Sandy Hook as possible.

The proprietors of the various hotels in this City are beginning to awake to the necessity of reducing their prices to suit the times. The Messrs. LELAND, of the Metropolitan, lead in the movement, and it is probable that their example will be followed by the other houses speedily.

MICHAEL GILLIG, a German twenty-nine years of age, who lives in Fifty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, was riding last evening on the front platform of a Belt-line car, with his leg protruding beyond the car, and when in Fifty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, it struck a wagon, throwing him off and under the car, the wheels of which passed over both feet, crushing them in a terrible manner. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

There will be a game of base-ball on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, today, between the Tuttle & Bailey Club, of Williamsburg, and the Frontiers, of Brooklyn, for the junior championship, and its emblem, the silver ball. Neither club has met with a defeat up to the present time.

The officers of the Ninth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., have been invited by Commodore STOCKTON to Cape May, to be his guests at the Stockton House, and attend the Seventh Regiment ball in full dress uniform. They have accepted, and will leave by special train on Friday A. M., arriving at Cape May at 5 P. M.

CHARLES WOLFF, of No. 21 Essex-street, quarreling last evening at his home with his landlord, JOSEPH SONNETT, struck him on the head with a club, causing a severe scalp wound. WOLFF was arrested and locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station.

JAMES J. MCCORDEN, of No. 341 East Eleventh-street, while passing through First-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, at a late hour Sunday night, was attacked by JOHN FLYNN, who stabbed him in the left arm, inflicting a slight wound. FLYNN has not been arrested.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins-square to-day from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

A number of bills for laying, curbing, guttering, &c., were opened in the Department of Public Works yesterday. The award of contracts will be made today.

The body of a drowned boy, about twelve years of age, was found last evening, floating in North River, off Twenty-third-street, by two men who were out in a small boat. It was made fast to the Thirty-fourth-street dock, and the Coroner was notified.

BROOKLYN.

ANN NONMAKER, who was arrested one week ago for stabbing her husband four times with a pen-knife, was brought up before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WILLIAM and PAUL CONNOLLY, aged respectivley ten and twelve years, were drowned at the foot of Eighteenth-street, yesterday, about noon. They had been "treading clams," and had evidently stepped suddenly into the current which flows so strongly at that point. Their bodies were recovered, and taken to the residence of their parents on First-street, near Fifth-avenue.

The Trustees of the North Second-street Railroad *vs.* the Trustees of the Grand-street Railroad Company appeared yesterday morning in the Supreme Court on a question of ownership concerning a branch railroad, running to the Lutheran Cemetery, formerly owned by the Metropolitan Company. The papers were handed to Judge PRATT, who will soon render a decision.

The Police Commissioners made the following appointments yesterday: Cornelius V. Finchout, ex-Alderman of the Seventh Ward, appointed a detective recently, has been assigned to special duty in the Fifth Precinct. Patrolmen have been assigned as follows: Peter Flaherty, patrolmen, Fifth; James Kelley, Fifth; Jno. C. Corcoran, Fifth; Henry Graham, Second; Peter Bacon, Second; Edward J. Temple, Tenth; Michael Madegan, Eighth; Edward Rourke, Third.

The property-owners on the line of the South-side Road have risen in considerable numbers against a railroad proposed to be run through South Eighth and several other adjoining streets. At a meeting lately held by them they passed resolutions declaring the work a nuisance that ought to be abated.

NEW-JERSEY.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, as the workmen on the new Merchants' Insurance Company building, on Broad-street, Newark, were raising a large carved stone to the second story, the derrick broke, letting the stone, weighing about a ton, fall to the ground. A laborer was struck by a piece of the broken wood, and barely escaped falling from the building. He was assisted home, and cared for by a physician.

The Fire Department of Jersey City paraded last evening about 7½ o'clock in full uniform, with a band of music for each company, to receive a new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. The truck is made in the lightest yet strongest manner, is of the usual size and bears the name Hibernia resplendent upon a silver plate. The Department made a fine appearance, turning out about 200 strong, and after parading through the principal streets finally brought up at the station-house of Hook and Ladder No. 3.

A little son of EDWARD A. HAMPTON was drowned yesterday morning in a cistern on his father's premises, No. 351 Plane-street. The boy went out, saying he was going where his father was at work, but the family missed him after a time, and a search of many hours resulted in finding his lifeless body in the bottom of a cistern.

A German rag-picker, named GEO. STOLL, residing in Newark, tried to hang himself on Sunday afternoon. He tied a rope around his neck, hitched it to clothes hook and jumped off a chair. A boy, fifteen years of age, whose father owned the house, found the fellow before he was dead and cut him down. He has been sent to jail for ten days for the foolish act, which was caused by drunkenness.

One hundred and twenty tons of silver ore were shipped from the Cottonwood Silver Mines, near Salt Lake, Utah, last Saturday, direct to Newark.

JOSEPH K. SPENDLIFF was committed to jail to await trial on a charge of decoying a young girl from home, and committing a rape upon her, on the 29th of May, 1870. He was committed by order of Recorder W. D. MYERS.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Capt. A. G. Clary has been ordered to take passage in the steamer of the 30th inst. to take command of the *Dictator* at Key West. Lieut.-Commander J. H. Rowland, Chief Engineer Charles E. DeValin, Pay-master Arthur Burtis, and Second Assistant Engineers J. M. Emanuel, W. H. Platt and Thomas W. Fitch have been ordered to the *Dictator*, per the steamer of the 30th inst. Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Diamond, has been ordered to the *Ossipee*. Lieutenant Chapman C. Todd has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the *Dictator*. The following, also, have been detached from their present duties and ordered to the *Dictator*: Lieut.-Commander Charles O'Neill, from special duty at Boston; Lieut. C. R. Baird, from the Naval Station at Mound City; Assistant Engineer John L. Neilson, from the *Severn*; First Assistant Engineers Alexander V. Fraser and John Van Hovenberg, and Second Assistant Engineer James E. Barry, from the New-York Navy-yard. Capt. E. R. Calhoun, has been detached from the command of the *Dictator*, upon the reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders; Lieut.-Commanders Edward A. Walker and Charles E. Clark, Assistant Surgeon M. L. Ruth and Chief Engineer George R. Johnson, from the *Dictator*, upon the reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders; Pay-master F. H. Hinman, from the *Dictator*, upon the reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and settle accounts; Lieut.-Commander DeWitt C. Kells, Lieut. H. W. Gwinner, Master W. S. McGunneale and Wm. Little, First Assistant Engineer E. M. Olson and Second Assistant Engineers George M. Stevens, B. T. Wood, George C. Neilson and Alexander B. Bates, from the *Dictator*, and ordered to return home and await orders; Lieut.-Commander Chester Hatfield, from the command of the *Supply* and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Paymaster Danforth P. Wright, from the *Supply* and ordered to settle accounts; Lieuts. Chas. M. Thomas and Douglass Rohen, Ensigns T. N. Lee, J. A. Rogers and T. M. Etting, and Passed Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham, from the *Supply* and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 11.—A panic prevailed here and at Liverpool today. The market for American Securities and Stocks opened heavy and closed firmer and higher. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for Money	92⅛	91⅝	92¼
Consols for account	92⅛	91⅝	92¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	87⅛	86½	88⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87⅛	86⅛	88⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87	86⅛	88
U. S. 10-40s	85¼	84¾	85¼
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111	..	111
Erie Railroad shares	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛
At. & Gt. W. R. shares	27⅛	27	26

PARIS, July 11—2 P. M.—The Bourse is now firmer. Rentes, 69f. 40c.

ANTWERP, July 11.—PETROLEUM opened quiet.

HAVRE, July 11.—COTTON opened declining both on spot and afloat. Tres ordinaire, on spot, 115f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 114f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 11.—Common RESIN firmer. TURPENTINE dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened and closed 9¼d.@9⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 9¼d.@9½d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS — Wheat, 8s. 7d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western and 9s. 6d. for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Lard firmer at 71s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Pork is firmer but not quotably higher. Beef 112s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—The war rumors continue to affect American Bonds with securities of all descriptions. Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 have rapidly declined, and closed today at 91.

HAVRE, July 11.—COTTON closed quiet on spot and to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5; Extra, $5 25; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $5 75@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$6 75; Fancy lots, $7@$8 50. WHEAT quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 45; new Delaware, $1 40; Western, $1 36@$1 40. RYE sells at $1 for Western; $1 10 for Pennsylvania. CORN in improved demand, and advanced 1c.; Yellow, $1 10 for Pennsylvania; $1 08 for Western; Mixed, $1 02@$1 06. OATS steady; State, 63c.@64c.; Ohio, 60c. COFFEE firm: Rio, 16½c.@17¾c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES firmer. PROVISIONS—Small business and unchanged. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 18¾c.; Refined unsettled. WHISKY dull. Western IRON, 97c. Cattle market moderately active this week; sales 1,400 head at 9½c.@10c. for Extra; 7½c.@9c. for Fair to Good; 5c.@8c. for Common. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 9,000 head at 5c.@6½c. HOGS in demand at an advance; sales 9,500 head at $12 50@$13, the latter for Prime Corn-fed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls., at $6 50, for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra; all but one mill selling at outside quotations. WHEAT firm and nominally higher but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 32@$1 33. CORN quiet; No. 2 held at 98c.@$1. OATS held at 65c. for Western and Canada. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL $2 10 for bolted, $2 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye 6½c. to New York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 36c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—38,000 bushels Wheat; 12,000 bushels oats; 6,700 bushels Rye; 3,495,600 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—48,000 bushels Wheat; 1,700 bushels Corn; 2,205,000 feet lumber.

CHICAGO, July 11.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firm, dull and unchanged. WHEAT closes tame at $1 08¾@$1 09, cash; $1 10@$1 10½, seller, last half this month for No. 2; during the afternoon firmer at $1 10 cash; $1 11½, seller, last half this month. CORN quiet at 80c. for No. 2; during the afternoon steady at 81c., seller, last half this month; 82c., seller, August. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE steady at 78c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES quiet at 95c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $28 50@$29. LARD, 15¾c.@16c. Live HOGS active at $8 25@$9 15. CATTLE active and firmer for upper grades, and lower for common and medium grades; $7@$8 for good to choice shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and almost nominal.

BUFFALO, July 11.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 312,000 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 138,000 bushels; Corn, 83,000 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 10¼c. on Wheat, 9¼c. on Corn, and 6½c. on Oats to New-York. In STORE-HOUSE—Wheat, 1,100,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 273,000 bushels; Rye, 5,800 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels; Malt, 31,000 bushels. FLOUR firm; but little was doing. WHEAT opened strong, with sales of 45,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20, and closed dull and weak; sales also of 220,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee at $1 16@$1 15@$1 13. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 90c.; 4,600 bushels do., by sample, at 89c. OATS dull and lower; sales 140,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56c. RYE and BARLEY nominal. PORK dull at $29 50. LARD dull at 16½c. HIGHWINES nominally $1.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—TOBACCO active at full prices. COTTON dull at 18c.@18½c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Choice Extra, $4 75@$4 87½; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6. WHEAT advanced 3c.@5c.; No. 3, 90c.@95c.; No. 2 New, $1 15@$1 20; No. 1 New, $1 25@$1 27; Choice, $1 35@$1 40. CORN firm; Mixed, 87c.@92c.; Yellow, 87½c.@95c.; White, 98c.@$1 05; Fancy, $1 08@$1 10. OATS dull at 56c.@58c. RYE dull at 80c. WHISKY quiet at $1. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $30; Dry-salted Ribs, loose, 15¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. HAMS, 24c. LARD quiet at 15¼c.@16c. for tierce; 17c.@17½c. for keg. CATTLE active at $4@$5 for fair to good; $5 50@$6 50 for prime to choice, $7 50 for extra. Live HOGS active at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—FLOUR firm and in good demand; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT unsettled; but little here; held $1 25@$1 30: no new offering. CORN firmer with but little offering; 88c.@90c. asked. OATS advancing, with a good demand at 58c.@61c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON nominal; Middlings offered at 18½c. Mess PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. Bulk MEATS in good demand and held firmly, with an upward tendency; sales of Shoulders at 12c. loose, now held 12½c.; Sides, 15c. loose. BACON is in good demand and higher; Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 16½c. for Clear Rib, 17½c. for Clear. Sugar-cured HAMS unchanged. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

ALBANY, July 11.—WHEAT dull and neglected. RYE quiet; held at $1 12 for State in store. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 1,000 bushels Round Yellow at $1 10 afloat and in bags, and 600 bushels Western Mixed at $1 06 in store. OATS in fair request and steady; sales, 1,060 bushels Canada West in store at 70c.; 3,500 bushels State at 71c. afloat and in elevator, and a small lot of extra White State at 75c.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c. FLOUR heavy, with nothing doing. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 20 for New. CORN—Choice Western, $1 10. OATS, 64c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $30. BACON, 14c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 13c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17c. for Clear Sides. HAMS, 22½c. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, 96c.@97c.

TOLEDO, July 11.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT active and higher: No. 1 Red, $1 32½@$1 33; No. 2 Red, $1 30. CORN quiet and steady; White, 90c. OATS quiet and steady. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 1,100 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 1,600 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; holders firmer; No. 1, $1 29 asked, $1 28 bid; No. 2, $1 26. CORN firm; Mixed, 92c.; No. 2 Mixed, 90c. OATS steady at 58c. for State. RYE quiet; No. 1, 95c.; No. 2, 90c. BARLEY nominal. PETROLEUM steady at $5 30@$5 40 ₱ bbl. for Crude; 23½c.@24c. for Refined.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 19; No. 2, $1 14. OATS firmer; No. 2, 51c. CORN nominal. RYE firmer at 82c. for No. 1. BARLEY unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—COTTON quiet; receipts, 181 bales; exports, 190 bales. FLOUR, $6 50. CORN, $1 10 for White; $1 04 for Yellow. OATS, 55c.@60c. LARD, 18½c.@19c. PORK, $31; Shoulders, 14½c.@15c.; Sides, 18c.@18½c.

DETROIT, July 11.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; Extra, $1 54; No. 1, $1 40. CORN nominally 90c. CORN heavy and unchanged. BARLEY—No. 1 Canada, $2 ₱ cental.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18½c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 864 bales; coastwise, 11 bales; total, 875 bales; exports to New-York, 2,623 bales; stock, 60,465 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 11.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; sales, 25 bales; receipts, 50 bales; stock, 11,860 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 363 bales; exports, coastwise, 572 bales; stock, 5,678 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 11.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; receipts, 227 bales; exports, coastwise, 429 bales; stock, 1,411 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 11.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 18c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 117 bales; stock, 20,205 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 11.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 18c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 523 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,094 bales; stock, 8,896 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Potent, grave and reverend Signors of the Senate disagree with His Excellency the President, and the Dominican treaty is rejected. But every compact which the head of the American *beau monde* offers to make with his compatriots is ratified with commendable promptness. Consequently, the thoroughfares leading to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, are thronged at all hours, and KNOX'S "crowning glories" are covering the country with head-long rapidity.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 11—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. W.	Hazy	77
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	70
Portland	S.	Clear	71
Boston	S. W.	Clear	79
New-York	S. W.	Clear	80
Philadelphia	S. E.	Clear	70
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	78
Washington	S. W.	Clear	76
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Cloudy	78
Richmond	S.	Cloudy	82
Savannah	S.	Clear	82
Augusta	E.	Cloudy	81
Oswego	S.	Clear	78
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy	81
Pittsburg	S. E.	Cloudy	74
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	72
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Mobile	S. E.	Clear	90
New-Orleans	S. W.	Clear	88
Key West	E.	Clear	85
Havana	S. E.	Clear	83

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 14	New-York	Bremen.
FOR MEXICO AND HAVANA.			
City of Merida	July 12	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	July 14	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TODAY.

For Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1½ P. M. For Halifax and Bermuda via Halifax, N. S., by the *City of Baltimore*, 11 A. M. For Havana and Mexico via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Nevada*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, at Pier No. 46 North River, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters at the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, 1½ P. M. For the German States via Bremen, by the *Bremen*, 12 M. For Nassau, Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1½ P. M. For Ireland, only, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, 6 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—A. Sumner and wife, Mrs. H. M. Crane, Mrs. Jessen and maid, Miss Jessen, Mrs. Meade, Rev. H. A. Tupper, C. W. Sherron, S. Wragg, Mrs. Emlyn, J. P. Whitman, Miss Bohnne and servant, E. C. Bedford, G. Poznanski, daughter and maid, F. Moultrie and wife, H. C. Robinson, E. Welsh, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Sharp, 2 children and nurse, Miss Clark, Master Plange, Master H. Plange, Mrs. Thacker, W. B. Shaw and wife, Mrs. E. Sheron, Thos. McGelrick, Miss D. Florence, J. Lombard, W. M. Horton, J. C. Shaw, J. W. Collins, M. N. Kingman, E. Silcox, G. F. Kissam and wife, F. Murphy, Jas. McEvoy, H. Wyman, Thomas Frost, Mrs. Stounson and daughter, Mrs. H. G. Judd, Miss Faulkner, Miss O'Connell, Mrs. Hibley, T. M. McTourrons, Miss McNally, Mrs. Von Dohlon, Miss Von Dohlon, A. Von Dohlon, Miss Noyes, P. L. Brocklebank, C. Kerrison, Jr., James McMenenny, Mrs. Hubbard and daughter, C. B. Bacon, F. Gobbit, Mrs. Pitcher and family, Patrick Lyons, W. A. Harp, and 7 in the steerage.

JULY 11.—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.*—G. R. Otis and wife, G. F. Otis, Miss L. Otis, Miss F. Otis, Col. Hawkes and wife and 3 children, W. Connor, Miss Gittens, F. W. Clarke, Mr. May, J. H. F. Hewson, J. B. Wiley, A. J. Sandberg, S. M. Fulton and wife, E. H. Shephard, E. Connelly, T. Wheeler and wife, J. Lyons, J. E. Ovenbaugh, J. A. Wilson, T. D. Venney, J. Parker, Rev. L Glynn, Mr. McPhail, G. Burnett, J. Mather and wife, Mr. Holgate and wife, J. E. McDonough, Mr. Dixon and wife, E. B. Gawley, Mr. Walker, T. Munroe, A. Smith, Capt. Abbott, H. Stern, Miss Clarke, S. Scott, Mrs. Hunter, W. Boice, Mr. Heust, Miss Oxley, Miss Godet.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:39 | Sun sets.....7:31 | Moon rises.....5:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:59 | Gov. Island.7:48 | Hell Gate.....9:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Tybee, Delany, San Domingo—Spofford Bros. & Co.; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; E. N. Fairchild, Traut, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Holsatia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde & Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Cicero, Alexander, London, E. D. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Eagle, Wilkinson, Galveston, C. W. Adams & Co.; Gratton, Stewart, Stettin, Stimpson & Clapp; J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Belle Isle, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Nellie Husted, Maloney, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.; Chilieannallah, Gibson, Langan, C. B., Geo. H. Brewer; Joshua King, Smith, Amsterdam, P. I. Nevius and Sons; Ben Nevis, Forrest, Little Glace Bay, Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, St. Martins, H. A. Vatable & Son; Emma, Ashford, St. Stephens, G. Boardman.

Canal-boat Chas. H. Platt, Morrison, Rouse's Point, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool June 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Wm. Tabor, Plummer, St. Thomas 8 ds., in ballast to John T. Wright. The Wm. Tabor cld. from this for San Francisco and put into Bermuda the 18th. On the passage out the crew became mutinous, in which the captain (Hutchinson) was also implicated; put into St. Thomas, and was ordered by the American Consul there to return to the United States, and put Capt. Plummer in charge; part of the original crew were brought back in irons.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, 53 hours, with mdse. and 75 passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., July 7, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship Bavelaw, (of Liverpool,) Anderson, Newport, England, 42 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Has had westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light winds and fogs; June 20, lat. 49 32, lon. 36 19, encountered a gale from S. W. to N. W., which lasted 36 hours, during which stove ports, split sails, and received other damage.

Ship Rhine, Jordan, London, 42 ds., with mdse. and 46 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool June 2, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Matanzas, June 1, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; sailed in company with bark Augustine, Kobbe, for Greenock.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacao, 11 ds., with hides, wood, &c., to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Schr. Lizzie, Batchelder, (of Philadelphia,) English, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne; vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Olsen, Carthena, 21 ds., with rubber, hides, &c., and 1 passenger to Ribou & Munoz.

Schr. Moses T. Trundy, (of Calais,) Werner, Apalachicola 16 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Wm. C. Nelson, Ross, Virginia.

Schr. John Mosser, Hubberly, Nassau 6 ds., with logwood, cotton, &c., to Jonas Smith—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had squally weather, with rain, the entire passage.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardiner, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. La Volta, Whittemore, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah Louise, Sweet, Elizabethport, for Augusta.

Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Cole, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Scotia, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to D. Halsey.

Schr. C. St. John, Parker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Howe, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Van Arsdale, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. P. A. Sanders, Stedman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Cameo, Dennison, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, Dickerman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Monitor, Rolins, Plymouth, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ivy Bell, Cox, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Robinson, Fall River.

Schr. Jas. E. Potts, Robbins, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Seneca, Harding, Providence.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Hartford.

Schr. John Johnson, Crockett, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Wm. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Kelsey, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Murphy, Hartford.

Schr. Julia A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Drisko, Virginia.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Hopkins, New-Haven.

Schr. S. J. Baldwin, Hurley, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Norwich.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Harding, Providence.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, New-Haven.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Belle, Small, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Deming, Boardman, Hartford.

Schr. Geo. Gilium, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cornelia, Long, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Canal-boat F. C. Wright, McBride, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat H. F. Burrell, Kelly, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

BELOW—Brig Saulle, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Girgenti May 14.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, S., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 11.—Arr. Steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; barks Jennie Cushman, from Gorei; Orichella, from Carabaen; Navasoita, from Pensacola; brigs Aerolite, from Rosario; Elsie, from Port Depaix; Capra, from Boniere; Charlena, from Sagua; R. S. Hessel, from Sagua; S. E. Kennaday and Golden Light, from Havana; Chas. Westry, from Jacksonville; Cosmos, from Baltimore; Torrent, from Philadelphia; Isabella Jewett, from Rondout; schr. Sarah Louise, from Port Depaix.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—Arr. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia; schr. Rapidan, Norfolk. Sld.—Schr. S. R. Jameson, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 11.—The pilot boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore bark New-York, from Cardenas.

Passed out, ship Macauley, for Havre; bark Adelaide, for Rio Janeiro; brig Arthur, for Halifax.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11.—July 9, sld. steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

July 10.—Arr. steam-ship Mariposa, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 11.—Arr. yesterday, bark Commodore Dupont, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 11.—Arr. schr. Right Bower, New-York.

Cld. schr. J. L. Leach, Satilla, to load for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, from Liverpool, which arrived at an early hour this A. M., reports, July 2, lat. 50 53, lon. 15 48, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 4th. lat. 49, lon. 28 48, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 6th, lat. 45, lon. 43, passed bark Empire, (Br.,) bound E.; 7th, lat. 42 03, lon. 53 50, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E., showing two rockets and two blue lights; 10th, lat. 40 4, lon. 69 20, passed steam-ship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 40 38, lon. 69 35, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.

The bark Harmonia, (Nor.,) Neilson, from Middlesboro, arrived 10th, reports: June 28, lat. 41 30, lon. 62, spoke brig Elizabeth, from Malaga, for New-York, 50 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, June 25, schrs. Robert Caldwell and Jessie Raynes, for New-York, ldg.

Arrivals at Buenos Ayres.—May 16, Marion Emmerson, for Savannah; 23d, Woodland, for Savannah; 23d, T. F. Pearson, for Portland; 26th, Argentine, for Portland.

Arrivals at Montevideo.—May 16, Mason, for New-York; 28th, Yduria, for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—The steam-ship Minnesota, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at this port today. All well.

The steam-ship Etna, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.—The North German Lloyd steam-ships Ohio, from Baltimore, for Bremen, arrived here at 6½ P. M., and the Hansa, from New-York, for Bremen, at 9 P. M.

THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE ROAD

IS NOW

COMPLETED BETWEEN

NEW-HAVEN & MIDDLETOWN.

The section between Middletown and Willimantic, 28 miles in length, IS ALL THAT REMAINS UNFINISHED, and of this portion 20 MILES ARE ALREADY GRADED.

The Connecticut River Bridge is in a forward state of completion, and will be, when finished, the finest work of the kind in this country.

THE BONDS OF THE COMPANY are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on all the property and franchises of a road, 52 miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming with its connections the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York. They present a form of investment of undoubted security and liberal interest.

The State of Connecticut is Trustee for the bondholders.

The Controller of the State countersigns every bond issued.

The bonds are issued only as the work progresses.

The bonds are issued for only one-half of the amount expended.

They are free from Government tax.

They are free from State and local taxes in Connecticut.

They pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest.

They are of the denominations of $500 and $1,000.

They are issued in either registered or coupon bonds.

The price is par and interest.

They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending to

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE PASSAIC MILLS OF NEWARK, N. J.

Satisfactory reasons given; prefer a partner with capital, as the prospect of a series of years' prosperous milling was never better; the only merchant mill in the city. Population within 4½ miles, 250,000, and increasing rapidly. Circular, with cut of buildings and surroundings, and description of premises, engines, boilers, and machinery in detail, to be had upon application. Time to New-York, twenty minutes; freight to New-York, or alongside of vessels, low as from any mill in or around New-York. Buildings on tide-water; new, extensive, substantial; suitable for sugar refinery, malt-house, brewery, cotton, woolen, or any manufacturing purpose. If sold, terms easy; if leased, rent moderate; if a partner, inducements ample. The premises can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. For further information, address the undersigned, FAGIN & CO.

NEWARK, N. J., June 29, 1870.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

BY AUTHORITY OF A SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of San Francisco, CALIFORNIA,

THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1870.

Tickets of admission, $5 each, (currency.)

Treasurer..........The Bank of California.

During the entertainment the sum of $500,000 United States Gold Coin will be returned to the holders of tickets by the distribution, by chance, of the following GIFTS:

	Gold.		Gold.
1 Gift of	$100,000	1 Gift of	11,000
1 Gift of	50,000	1 Gift of	10,000
1 Gift of	25,000	1 Gift of	9,000
1 Gift of	20,000	1 Gift of	8,000
1 Gift of	19,000	1 Gift of	7,000
1 Gift of	18,000	1 Gift of	6,000
1 Gift of	17,000	1 Gift of	5,000
1 Gift of	16,000	1 Gift of	4,000
1 Gift of	15,000	1 Gift of	3,000
1 Gift of	14,000	1 Gift of	2,000
1 Gift of	13,000	1 Gift of	1,500
1 Gift of	$12,000		

10 Gifts, $1,000 each	$10,000
20 Gifts, 750 each	15,000
20 Gifts, 500 each	10,000
30 Gifts, 400 each	12,000
50 Gifts, 300 each	15,000
50 Gifts, 200 each	10,000
425 Gifts, 100 each	42,500
628 Gifts in all	$500,000

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Supervisory Committee, selected from State, City, and County officers, and well known citizens of San Francisco.

ROBERT B. SWAIN, President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES, Vice-President.
WM. C. RALSTON, Treasurer.

After paying the expenses of the entertainment, and making the distribution of the Gifts, as above announced, the balance will be applied to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

Holders of tickets to which Gifts may be awarded will receive the same on presentation of such tickets or coupons to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees at their office, No. 318 California-st., San Francisco.

Non-residents can collect through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Sale of tickets commenced June 1. Over one-half have been sold and delivered in twenty working days. The distribution will take place promptly as announced.

In order to supply the Atlantic States' demand, tickets will be offered for sale in New-York for a limited time, and may be had, with circulars giving full particulars, at the following places:

P. C. DEVLIN, No. 2 Wall-st.
DELMONICO'S, Fifth-av. and 14th-st.
VICTOR GIRANDY, No. 816½ Broadway.
READING-ROOM, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
TICKET OFFICE, Grand Hotel.

Orders by mail, with remittance, addressed to DORE & PETERS, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

A liberal discount will be allowed to parties purchasing to sell again. California bankers and merchants residing in New-York, or any visitor from the Pacific coast, will certify to the integrity of this enterprise, and of the management.

DORE & PETERS,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 28. Business Agents.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!

Buy your China, glass, plated ware, cutlery, refrigerators, cooking utensils, and all other house-furnishing goods at the cheap first-class establishment of EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute, corner of Astor-place. Prices marked in plain figures.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.